WHOLE NUMBER 9114

NEWPORT, R. I., APRIL 15, 1922

VOLUME CLXIII—NO. 458

The Mercury.

-FUBLISHED BY-

THE MERCURY PUBLISHING CO

JO IN P. SANBORN, Editors.

Mercury Building,

181 THAMES STREET

Entered as second class matter at the Post Office at Newport, R. I., under the Act of March 3d, 1879.

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Established June, 1758, and is now in its one hundred and sixty-third year. Is the oldest newspap. In the Union, and with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language, It is a large quarto weekly of cryvelgh columns filled with interesting, reading—colitorial, State, local and general news, well selected miscellary and valuable farmers and household departments, Reaching so many households in this and other St.tes, the limited spaces given to advantising is very valuable to business men.

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Local Matters.

THE BEACH HEARING

The bill of complaint filed by A. B. Cascambas against the Mayor and Board of Aldermen in connection with the award of the Beach lease was assigned for hearing on Wednesday before Judge Baker in the Superior Court, and the court room was well filled with interested spectators and witnesses. However, at the appointed time for the bearing, it was explained that Mr. Waterman of Providence, counsel for Mr. Cascambas, was engaged on an important jury trial in Providence and was unable to be here this week. The other parties, including both the Board of Aldermen and the Newport Beach Association, were ready to go on, and the lessees in parlicular were anxious to have the matter settled so that they could go shead with their arrangements for. the coming season. There was also some uncertainty about what Judge could hear the case next week, as Judge Baker is obliged to go to Providence to hear jury cases and some other judge will have to be sent here to try equity cases.

The action brought by Mr. Cascambas claims that the award of the lease is not in accordance with the specifications drawn by the Beach Commission and seeks to restrain the Board of Aldermen from signing a lease with the Newport Beach Association. It is rumored that some of the members of the Easton's Beach Association, another bidder for the lease, which is composed of some of the summer residents, have attorneys looking into the matter of the award, but no action has as yet been taken in their behalf.

The committee on court house site for Newport County, appointed by former Governor Beeckman, made its report to the General Assembly on Wednesday. It strongly recommends a new building and puts the cost at \$500,000. It reports four sites that are suitable for the location, viz: The Sheffield estate at the head of the Mall, the Dr. Butler place on Bull street, the Mary Horgan and Martha B. Ryder estates on Pelham street, and the Hazard and Allen estates on Broadway. No report as to cost of either of the places is made. The repart recommends the present court house, which is the ancient state house, be preserved for its historic associations. The committee consists of Senators Levy of Newport and Sherman of Portsmouth, Representative Lawton of Newport and former Representative Buchanan of Middle-

At the weekly meeting of the board of aldermen on Thursday evening, Edward W. Thomas filed a claim for \$500 damages for injuries to his auto. He ran into one of the city steam rollers on the previous evening, and claimed that it was not properly lighted. The claim was referred to Aldermen Martin and Thompson and City Solicitor Sullivan for an investigation. A large amount of routine business was transacted.

The four and three-quarters per cent. Victory bonds sold the past week at 102, and the four and a quarter per cent. Liberty bonds sold at par. This is the highest price Uncle Sam's I. O. U.'s have reached and shows that his credit is improving under the Republican administration.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Pacific railroad, held in Salt Lake City Tuesday, Robert W. Goelet of this city was elected one of the board of directors,

MARRIED TO HENRY WALTERS

Mrs. Sarah Green Jones, widow of Pembroke Jones, and Mr. Henry Walters were married in New York on Tuesday, the announcement coming as a surprise to their many friends. Both are well known in Newport, the bride being the owner of the haud-some estate, "Sherwood," on Bellevue avenue, and Mr. Walters being a frequent visitor here in his handsome

Mrs. Walters has been a summer resident of Newport for many years, and has taken a prominent part in the activities of the summer colony. Some years ago Mr. and Mrs. Jones bought the former Havemeyer estate on the westerly side of Bellevue avenue, and afterwards tore down the residence and built a handsome new villa. They were regular visitors here each summer, until Mr. Jones' death a few years ago. She has one daughter, Mrs. John Russell Pope, and one son, Mr. Pembroke Jones, Jr.

THROWN FROM HORSE

Mrs. Robert Grosvenor was seriously injured by being thrown from her horse at the foot of Levin street Thursday morning following a wild dash from the Beach. She had been riding alone, and her horse took fright at the farther end of the Beach, running up Bath Road and down Levin street, where the rider was thrown. She was picked up and hurried to the Hospital for treatment. During the wild ride, several persons tried to stop the animal, but its great speed made this impossible. An automobile that was hastily pressed into chase was unable to overhaul the

Mrs. Grosvenor is the widow of Robert Grosvenor, who was a son of Mrs. William Grosvenor. He died several years ago.

HIGH SCHOOL INSPECTION

The heard of aldermen made a formal inspection of the Rogers High School addition on Thursday afternoon and evening and expressed themselves as greatly pleased with the building as a whole, although there were a few things that did not quite suit them. Before the building is formally accepted by the city, a wrigteri report will be required from the Building Inspector, and a signed statement will be required from the architect and contractor that the build-

ng is complete in every detail. The passage between the old and the new building is now being opened up, and will be ready for use when the schools open again after the Easter vacation.

SERIOUS AUTO ACCIDENT.

Mr. James McKenzie was seriously ajured in an automobile accideta at the Two Mile Corner on Thursday afernoon, when his Ford car crashed into a Cadillac belonging to Mr. Behan. The Ford was apparently going very fast as it turned over several times. Mr. McKenzie was picked up by a passing auto and taken to the Hospital, where he was found to be suffering greatly. His car was badly damaged. The occupants of the larger machine escaped serious injury and little damage was done to their car.

Considerable encouragement is felt by local business men over the action of the House naval committee in recommending an appropriation for the maintenance of the Newport Training Station in excess of that asked for by the Naval Department in its budget. The amount recommended is only \$175,000, but this indicates that the Station will not be closed at any rate, and holds out some hope for the future. The increase is due to the activities of Congressman Burdick, who accomplished an almost unprecedented result in getting Congress to appropriate more than a department asked for.

and Mr. Edward A. Corey were united Francis K. Little, the new rector. The build in Newport. wedding was a very quiet affair, only relatives and immediate friends being

Music Hall was the scene of a free lecture on Christian Science on Friday evening, the speaker being Mr. Frank H. Leonard, C. S. B., of the board of lectureship of the Mother Church, the First Church of Christ, Scientist, of Boston.

bir. Reginald Stevens Kimball of Brown University is spending his Easter vacation with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank G. Kimbell.

DESTROYER FLEET COMING

The destroyer fleet is expected to rrive in Narragansett Bay some time early in the month of May, after spending the winter at the Southern base at Charleston, S. C. How many vessels there will be in the fleet this year cannot be predicted, as there is still some uncertainty about the naval appropriation. If the plans for a greatly reduced navy go through, many of the destroyers will be laid up, and it is quite certain in any event that the number will not be as large as it was last year.

The men of the flect are very anxious to reach this harbor, as most of them are very tired of the Southern city and much prefer the advantages of Newport. The work of preparing for the fleet here will be comparatively small this year, as the moorings that were used last summer have been left in position, and each vesser will be assigned to its mooring before it arrives in the harbor. The ships and men will be heartily welcome when they arrive as they have been greatly missed during the past winter.

REFUSE TO SELL FERRY

At the financial town meeting in the rown of Jamestown last Saturday, the proposition of Patrick H. Horgan of this city to buy the Jamestown & Newport Ferry Company was disposed of in short order, a motion to indefinitely postpone being unanimously carried. Other matters were not disposed of so easily. There was a long discussion over the Ferry Company, and the treasurer's books were called for but were not forthcoming. The tax rate was reduced by ten cents from last year.

A proposition to increase the appropriation for the new school building beyond the \$30,000 provided by the bond issue was not successful, the matter being referred to the committee to provide a building within the amount of the appropriation not later than January 1, 1923. Architect Seabury, who drew the plans, was present to explain the cost, as it was found that the bids that had been received would bring the total cost to \$40,000.

A large amount of routine business was transacted, and the budget was adopted as recommended by the town

COURT HOUSE NOW PROBABLE

Newport's new court house seems to be rather nearer than it was last last week. At that time the Mercury stated that the proposition had little chance of approval by the voters or the State, because of the fact that the Legislature proposed to submit two distinct propositions to the people, one for a new court house in Providence and one for a new court house in Newport. The Mercury stated that the large mass of voters up the State would vote for Providence and against Newport. This opinion seems to have been held by the Newport delegation in the Legislature, for when the bills came up for passage in the House, Representative Lawton moved that the two court houses be carried as one proposition, and members came to his support with the result that a substitute measure was passed in accordance with this motion. If the Senate concurs, as it probably will, it means that if Providence gets a new court house New port will get one also. The Newport members are to be congratulated upon the success of their efforts.

There was a large attendance at the annual visitation by the Great Sachem of Rhode Island and his board of great chiefs to Weenat Shassitt Tribe of Red Men on Wednesday evening. Following the business session addresses were made by several of the visitors and others, and an excellent supper was served.

The Cherry Neck Realty Company has sold to Mr. George L. Hamilton of Colonel and Mrs. William P. Clarke, Ocean Drive adjoining the property of Mrs. Wortham James, Mr. Hamilin marriage at the Emmanuel Church ton is a summer resident of Jameschapel on Saturday evening last, the town, and there is considerable specceremony being performed by Rev. valation as to whether he intends to

> Brigadier General Mark L. Hersey and Brigadier General W. D. Connor paid a visit to Newport on Monday and looked over the Coddington Point property in conjunction with Captain Franck T. Evans, commandant of the Training Station. There is considerable speculation in local circles as to the reason for their visit.

> An autoist going out Broadway late Wednesday night collided with one of the steam rollers that was laid up for the night. The roller escaped linjury. The auto did not.

SUPERIOR COURT

The jury in the case of Joseph Douglas vs. the Newport County Electric Company on Monday returned a verdict of \$1300 for the plaintiff. This was a case growing out of an automobile accident in the town of Portsmouth, when the plaintiff's auto was struck by a trolley car after it had skidded across the track.

The next case was Island Lumber Company vs. Ludovina Bolani, to recover for materials used in the crection of the apartment building at the corner of Breadway and Cranston avenue. There seemed to be no denial of the furnishing of materials, but the case hinged on the authority to order them and the ownership of the property between husband and wife. The contention of the defense was to the effect that the husband was the contractor for erecting the building, and that the materials were bought in his own name and that the owner of the building knew nothing about then. The Court, after argument, directed the jury to return a verdict for defendant.

There was a brief trial on Wednesday in the case of James Anthony, Sheriff, vs. Southern Surety Compaly, to recover on a bond. Sufficient testimony was presented to prove the bond, and the Court directed the jury to return a verdict for the plaintiff. This was the last jury trial of the session and all jurors were paid and discharged for the term.

Thursday afternoon a hearing was egun in the equity case of Michael Stoneman et al. vs. C. Robert Lynch. et al., a case growing out of the Polisheen Company. This was to prevent the respondents from collecting on a note and mortgage given by the petitioner, as he claimed that they were given under a misconception and threats by the respondents. There was no session of the Court on Friday; but the case will be resumed on-Saturday. Judge Brown expects to be here on Tuesday to continue hearings in equity cases.

MRS. FLORENCE HOWE HALL

Mrs. Florence Howe Hall, a daugher of the late Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, and a sister of Mrs. Maude Howe-Elliott, died very suddenly on Monday at the home of her son, Mr. Samucl Prescott Howe Hall, at High Bridge, N. J., where she was accustomed to spend the winter. The announcement of her death came as a great shock to her many friends in this city. For several years past she had occupied each summer the Howe homestead on Union street in Portsmouth and had taken an active part in many Newport affairs. She was president of the Newpord County Women's Republican Club at the time of

Mrs. Hall was born in Boston in 1845, and received an excellent education in different private schools in the vicinity of Boston. In 1871 she married David Prescott Hall, a prominent New York lawyer, who died many years ago. She is survived by three sons, Samuel Prescott Howe Hall, Henry Marion Hall and John Howe Hall, and one daughter, Mrs. Hugh McCullough Birckhead

Mrs. Hall was a woman of distinguished literary and artistic ability, and was deeply interested in all the important questions of the day. She was active in the work of the Art Association of Newport as well as other local organizations. She will be greatly missed.

FRANK A. DONNELLY

Chief Yeoman Frank A. Donnelly, who was retired from active service last January, died very suddenly at his home on Broadway last Sunday. He was suddenly stricken with heart failure and died immediately. He had been in poor health for some time, suffering from heart weakness.

Mr. Donnelly had been in the navy since he was a young boy and nearly Miss Dorothy W. Clarke, daughter, of Cincinnati, a tract of land on the ball that time had been attached to the Naval Training Station here, where he was regarded as too valuable a man to dispense with. He was a son of the late Owen Donnelly, who served in the navy for many years.

with full naval honors.

Samuel P. Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, will be in Newport shortly, where he will address the class at the Naval War College on the work of the Labor organizations during the war. He comes to the War College by invitation of Admiral Sims. During his stay in Newport he will be invited to address the local Machinists' Union.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Lawton have returned from the South.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE

The monthly meeting of the School Committee was held on Monday evening, when considerable business was transacted. There was some discussion-about the new school buildings and about the rental rules for the Rogers Assembly Hall.

The report of Superintendent Lall contained the following:

Total enrollment 4529, average number belonging 4163.6, average number attending 3816.1, per cent of attendance 91.6, cases of taviliness 201, and cases of dismissal before the end of a session 55. This curoliment (4529) is 196 more than all last year The enrolment in the Rogers is 929,

the average number belonging 838, This enrolment (929) is 144 more than all last year (785). Absences—176 sessions by 37 teach-

ers, fifty-three sessions by ten assist-

Tardiness—17 sessions by 10 teach-ters, 0 sessions by 0 assistants.

Permits

Since September the following have been issued: Kindergarten 284, grade I 144, II-IX 216, Rogers 119, total 763. All last year, 747. Board of Realth

Since the last meeting of this board five cases of dipthheria and two cases of searlet fever have been reported, and these cases have caused the ex-clusion of 21 other school children.

Census

The census, like that of last year, calls for those from 4 to 20 years old (both ages included). The result of the census taking follows:

Boys Girls Tot'l 3847 9768 7616 2086 2106 4192 Number enumerated Number enumerated 3447 & At public schools 2088 2 At parochial schools 426 At other schools At other schools 8 Non-attending 1035 Mentally or physically defective 23 Illiterate at school 3 Illiterate pon-attending 5 600 623 1223 126 112 238 8 10 18 1035 927 1962 32

79 Of the 1962 non-attending, 1894

of the 1962 non-attending, 1894 were either under or above school age. The remaining 68 have been interviewed by the truant officer, with the following result: Under 7, 1; number attending school, 9; incapacitated by illness, 22; working under certificate, 30; not vaccinated, 1; removed from the city, 3; sixteen or over, 1; married, 1; total, 68.

The State appropriation in the past, has been based on those 5 to 15 years of age (both inclusive). These number 5262 versus 5192 last year, or an increase of 70. At the rate of 1921, this will mean an increase of \$37.50.

The Rhode Island College of Education offers late in the afternoons of school days and Saturday morning-20 courses especially helpful to teachers. Of course, on week days it is impossible for Newport teachers to attend and Saturdays practically a

impossible for Newport teachers to attend and Saturdays practically a whole day must be given and a cost of at least \$2.42 incurred. In such circumstances the courses have been of no profit to this city.

The State Board of Education and the College Faculty recognize this condition and they have sent Mrs. Margaret W. Irons, A. M., professor of History, to give a short course on Modern Europe. She bogan Wednesday, March 22. As this plan is an experiment, the attendance is limited to the higher grades. If it is successful, next autumn and winter a more elaborate program will be arranged.

George Gordon King

In the public obituary notice of Mr. King is the statement "and he had held office in various other Newport Institutions." Among them should be mentioned the School Committee. He was elected for the three-year term beginning January, 1891, and he was re-elected for the following three-year term, but he resigned October 2, 1894. He was very much interested in the preparation and opening of the Townsend Industrial School. Indirectly he was a very great benefactor of the schools by the gift of his old home in which the People's Library is housed.

The report of Truant Officer Topham contained the following:

Number of cases investigated (re-Number of cases investigate to ported by teachers), 118; number of cases of trusney (public 12, parochial 1), 13; number out for illness and other causes, 105; number of different children trusnts, 12; number found not attending school, 6; number of certificates issued, 14.

Mr. Covell reported that a request had been received from the Community Chorus for use of the new Rogers assembly hall in May, but that the request had been denied as it was felt that the hall should be used first Funeral services were held on for the graduating exercises of the Wednesday and the interment was schools. A discussion as to renting for the graduating exercises of the the hall and paying for light ensued, and it seemed the sense of the committee that no charges would be made against the pupils. The matter will be considered by a special committee.

A suggestion that the representative council he asked for an extra approprietion of \$2000 for new boilers in the Carey School was not adopted, but the committee on buildings and fanitors was directed to have a comelete inspection mach of the boilers.

Mr. Corcoran, win had been appointed by the board of aldermen to pointed by the board of aldermen to cometery.

of Colonel William J. Cozzens, was elected to fill the vacancy on the finance committee, and Mr. Covell tofill the vacancy on the trustees of the: teachers' retirement fund. Superintendent of Hacks Freeborn Coggeshall was invited to address the chil-. dren in the schools on the necessity for care in crossing the streets. Considerable routine business was trans-

PORTSMOUTH.

(From our regular correspondent) Fire Apparatus Committee Makes Recommendations

The regular monthly meeting of the lown council and probate court-was held at the town hall on Mon-day afternoon. All the members were

In the town council the petition of Jared. Zeldis and John H. Westcott: for peddlers' licenses were referred to

May 8.

The petition of Nathan E. Brownell.

for a peddler's license and of John W. Carr and Raymond T. Barker for victuallers' licenses were granted.
The town treasurer was authorized to issue the town's note in the sum of \$10,000.

It was voted that the reply of the Providence & Newport Street Railway Company in regard to tickets for school pupils, he sent to the school committee.

committee.

The committee appointed to purchase a fire apparatus recommended; one from the Combination Ladder Company, at a price of \$2,000.

The president of the town council was made a committee to purchase the necessary supply of costs, boots, hats, buckets and chemical for the new fire engine.

A number of bills were received, allowed and ordered paid.

In the probate court, the petition of Isabelle L. Tallman, to be appointed administratrix of the estate of Charlette L. Sisson, was allowed. Personal bond in the sum of \$5,000 was

required.
The final account of Herbert E. Chase, conservator of the estate of Charlotte A. Sisson, was referred to

Charlotte A. Sisson, was referred to May 8.

The will of Henry T. W. Brown was proved and letters testamentary ordered issued to Caroline Marden and Sarah C. Anthony, the executrixes named therein. Bond in the sum of \$200 was required, with Emma M. Sherman as surety. George R. Hicks was appointed appraiser.

The petition of William T. Tallman that George R. Hicks be appointed custodian of the estate of Frederick. U. Tallman, was allowed. Bond was required in the sum of \$400, with. William T. Tallman, that George R. Hicks be appointed administrator of the estate of Frederick U. Tallman, was referred to May 8.

The petition of William T. Tallman, that George R. Hicks be appointed administrator of the estate of Frederick U. Tallman, was referred to May 8.

The petition of William T. Taltman, that George R. Hicks be appointed administrator de bonis non/on the estate of Letitis T. Freeborn, was referred to May 8.

ferred to May 8. Mrs. George Anthony, who has been spending the past three months with her son, Mr. William C. Anthony, in Buffalo, N. Y., has returned to her.

Mr. and Mrs. Werner Follin and two-children, Werner and Winona, have-moved from Newport to the cottage which they have leased of Mr. Isaao

Mrs. Isaac Gray has had her house remodeled into a two-tenement house, and Mr. and Mrs. William Allen are to move into the upper tenement soon.
Mr. and Mrs. Allen have been residing
for about a year in the cottage of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Chase, Jr., during the time they were residing in Bar Har-bor, Maine. Mrs. Chase and two chit-dren have returned here and Mr. Chase is on sea duty.

Mrs. Elbert A. Sisson left on Mrs. Elliert A. Sisson let all Wednesday for a trip to Annapolis with her brother-in-law and sister, Dr. and Mrs. Clarence A. Carr. The party motoerd to their destination. Mrs. Annie H. Carter os caring for her bearshald. her household.

Mrs. Charles Holman and her little daughter Amy, who have been visit-ing Mr. and Mrs. Walter Brinkman ing Mr. and Mrs. weared and family in Connecticut, have turned to their home in this town.

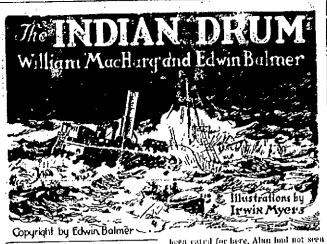
Little Doris Manchester, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Manchester, who has been very ill, is improve-

Mr. Benjamin Franklin, who has been ill for the past few weeks with heart trouble, was taken to the New-port Hospital for treatment.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Francis Mr. and Mrs. Indinas Tanta-Spooner are receiving congratula-tions upon the birth of a son, Thomas Francis, Jr., at the Newport Hospital. Mrs. Spooner was formerly Miss Mil-dred Peckham, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Peckham.

Mr. Frederick Upham Tallman, who

Mr. Frederick Upham Tallman, who died at the Newport Hospital recently, was the youngest son of Captain Benjamin and Sarah Ann (Dennis; Tallman and was one of eleven children, only one of whom survive, a brother, Mr. William Thales Tallman. Mr. Tallman's wife died a number of years ago while he was living in Bristol. He was a member of the United Brothers Lodge of Odd Fellows, of teh Encampment and the Rebekah Lodge of Bristol. The funeral services were held on Sunday at the home of his brother. Rev. Joseph Ackley, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, officiated. The interment was in the family lot in the Portsmouth cometery. The floral tributes were beautiful.



SYNOPSIS

CHAPTER I.—Wealthy and highly laced in the Chicago business world, enfaulth Corvet is something of a recess and a mystery to his associates, free a stormy interview with his particle. cluse and a mystaly to his associate. After a stormy interview with his partner, Henry Spearman, Corvet seeks Constance Sherrill, daughter of his other business partner, Lawrence Sherrill, and secures from her a promise not to marry Spearman. He then disappears, Sherrill hears a Corvet has written to a certain Alan Conrad, in Blue Rapids, Kansas, and exhibited atrange agitation over the matter.

CHAPTER II.—Corvet's letter summon Conrad, a youth of unknown parentage to Chicago,

CHAPTER III.—From a statement of gherrill it seems probable Conrad is Cor-vet's litegitlimate son. Corvet has deeded his house and its contents to Alan.

CHAPTER 1V:-Alan takes possession of his new home.

CHAPTER V.—That night Alan discovers a man ransacking the desks and bureau drawers in Corvet's spartments. The appearance of Alan tremendously agitates the intruder, who appears to thick him a ghost and raves of "the Miwska." After a struggle the man escapes.

CHAPTER VI.—Next day Alan learns from Sherrill that Corvet has deeled his suite property to him. Introduced to Spearman, Alan is assounded at the discovery that he is the man whom he had found in his house the night before.

CHAPTER VII.—Alan tells no one of his strange encounter, but in a private interview taxes Spearman with the fact Bearnian laughs at and defles him.

Spearnan laughs at and defies him.

CHAPTER VIII.—Corvet's Indian servant; iwassaquam, tells Alan-he believes his employer is dead. He also tells him the legend of the Indian Drum, which according to old superstition beats once for every, life tost on the Great Lakes. Twenty years before, the great freighter III, wals had gone down with twenty-live on board, but the Drum had sounded for only twenty-four, leaving the inference that one person had been saved, since it was seneral belief that the drum never erred. Pursuling a stranger who had in riugged and rendered unconscious.

CHAP R N.—Alan learns from Was-saguan at it was Corvet's labil to kesp the sum of \$1,000 in the house, appar-antly to meet the domands of a certair "Luke," who appeared periodicity. If the absence of Wassaguam, "Luke" come to the house demanding to see Corvet the absence of Wassaquam, "Luke" comes to the house demanding to see Corvet. He is evidently in a dying condition, due to sloubol and exposure. Contrad tries without avail to get him to explain his connection with Corvet. The man dies. Wassaquam gives Contrad a paper on which is a list of names.

CHAPTER XI.—From the document Alin thinks he may have a clue to the
hystery surrounding Corvet's Hes and
isappearance. He leaves Chicago to vist Lake Michigan ports in search of the
bersons whose names were on the list.

CHAPTER XII.—Constance receives a package wrapped in a moffler which she recognitiss corvet was wearing on the day he want nawy. It contains u few coins, watch, and woman's wedding watch, and woman's wedding ringerly of Corvet, and accepts them as proof of his death. Spearman urges Constance to marry him. She consents, the contents of the second of the contents of

CHAPTER XIII.-Inquiries show he watch in the package had been the watch in the package had been the property of a Captein Stafford, com-mender of the Miwaka, who had gone down with his ship.

CHAPTER XIV.—Working on a lake freighter, Alan becomes acquainted with an elderly man known as "Jim Burn" who seems to be possessed of informa-tion which alan believes would only be known to Corvet.

CHAPTER XV.—Alan secures a position on the freighter of which "Bur" is wheelanan. He is satisfied he has found then man the believes to be his father. Burr, at the wheel of the freighter, appearantly in dements, refuse to change the vessel's course, and the ship collides with a dereight can the high collides with a dereight can always to be to reach port. The loaded freight car which the vessel is carrying break loase.

CHAPTER XVI.—Corvet recovers his reason and leads in the work of throwing, the cars overboard. He and Alandare, binned under the debris. Alan disciples his identity. Covet reliable became and killed his rescued, but is the same and the corvet. A priest, passenger on the boat, is succeed, and Alan leaves them in conversation.

CHAPTER NVII.—The news of the total of the freighter reaches Chicago. Spearman, fearing that Conrad had found Corvet, seems, to Constance's aniazement, actually to rejoice at the sinking.

CHAPTER XVIII.—Learning that Spearman had left for the north. Constance fears he has gone not to help but to hinder the saving of any who might aucceed in reaching shore. She tollows him, realizing that she loves Akn.

CHAPTER XIX. — Constance meets Spearman and despite his opposition accompanies him on anowshoes along the shore of the lake. Convinced she is right as to Spearman's intentions she contrives to brask one of his snowshoes, and he being thus handlcapped she acceeds in reaching a man lying on the shore before Epsarman can do so. It is Alan. Spearman dares not harm him in Constance's presence, and flees from the scene.

CHAPTER XX

The Fate of the Miwaka. "So this isn't your house, Judah?"

"No. Alau; this is an Indian's house but it is not mine. It is Adam Enos house. He and his wife went some-where else when you needed this."

"He helped to bring me here, then?"
"No, Alan. They were alone, here she and Adam's wife. When she found you, they brought you here-more than a uille along the beach. Two women!

Alan choked as he put down the litthe porcupine quill hox which had started this line of inquiry. Whatever questions he had asked Judah or Shervill these last few days had brought him very quickly back to her. Moved by some intuitive certainty regarding Spearman, she had come north; she had not thought of peril to herself; she had strup led alone across danger-ous lee in storm—a girl brought up as she had been! She had found him-Alan-with life almost extinct-upon the beach; she and the hallan woman, Wassipani had just said-had brought him along the shore. How had they managed that, he wondered. his threat closed up, and lds eyes; filled as he thought of this.

la tile week during which he had

been cated for here. Alan had not seen Constance; but there had been a pe-cullar and exciting alteration in Sherrill's manner toward him, he had felt; it was something more than merely likfor him that Sherrill had showed. and Sherrill had spoken of her to blin as Constance, not, as he had called her always before, "Miss Sherrill," or "my daughter." Alan had had dreams which had seemed impossible of ful-fillment, of dedicating his life and all that he could make of it to her; now Sherrill's manner had brought to him something like awe, as of something

quite incredible.

quite increasing.

He turned to the Indian.

"Ins anything more been heard of Speurman, Judah?"

"Only this, Alan; he crossed the straits the next day upon the ferry there. In Muckinaw City he bought flyour at a bar and took it with him; he asked there about trains into the northwest. He has gone, leaving all he had. What else could be do?"

Alan crossed the little cabin and looked out the window over the snow-covered stope, where the bright sun was shining. Snow had covered any tracks that there had been upon the where those who had been in the boat with him had been found dead. He had known that this must be; he had believed them beyond aid when he had tried for the shore to summon help for them and for himself. The other boat, which had carried survivors of the wreck, blown farther to the south, had been able to guin the shore of North Fox Island; and as these men had not been so long exposed before they were brought to shelter, four men lived. Sherrill bad told him their names; they were the mate, the assistant engineer, a deckhand and Father Perron, the priest who had been a passenger but who had stayed with the crew till the last. Benjamin Corvet had perished in the wreckuge of the cars.

As Alan went back to his chair, the Indian watched him and seemed not

"You feel good, now, Alan?" Wassa-

quam asked. 'Almost like myself, Judah."

"That is right, then. It was thought you would be like that today. A sled Is coming soon, now."

"We're going to leave here, Judah?" "Yes, Alan."

Was he going to see her, then? Excitement stirred him, and he turned to Wassaquam to ask that; but suddenly he hesitated and did not inquire.

Wassaquam brought the mackingwand cap which Alan had worn on Number 25; he took from the ben the new blankets which had been furnished by Sherrill. They walted until a farmer appeared driving a team littched to a low, wide-runnered sled. The Indian settled Alan on the sled, and they drove off.

They traveled south along the shore, rounded into Little Traverse bay, and the houses of Harbor Point appeared among their pines. The sled proceeded across the edge of the bay to the little city; even before leaving the bay ice, Alan saw Constance and her father; they were walking at the water front near the railway station, and they came out on the ice as they recog-

nized the occupants of the sled. Alan felt himself alternately weak and roused to strength as he saw her. Their eyes encountered, and hers looked away a sudden shyness, which sent his heart leaping, had come over her. He wanted to speak to her, to make some recognition to her of what she had done, but he did not dare to trust his voice; and she seemed to un-derstand that. He turned to Sherrill instead. An engine and tender counted to a single car stood at the railway station."

."We're going to Chicago?" he inquired of Sherrill.

"Not yet, Alan-to St. Ignace. Father Perron—the priest, you know—went to St. Ignace as soon as he recovered from his exposure. He sent word to me that he wished to see me at my convenience: I told him that we would go to him as soon as you were able."

"He sent no other word than that?" "Only that he had a very grave communication to make to us."

Alan did not sak more; at mention of Father Person be had seemed to feel himself once more among the crashing, charging freight cars on the ferry and to see Renjamin Corvet, pinned amid the wreckage and speaking into the ear of the priest.

It was not mercly a confessional which Father Perron had taken from the lips of the dying man on Number 25; it was an accusation of crime against another man as well; and the confession and accusation both had been made, not only to guin forgive-ness from God, but to right terrible wrongs. If the confession left some things unexplained, it did not tack confirmution; the priest had learned enough to be certain that it was no hallucination of madness. He had been charged definitely to repeat what had been told him to the persons he was now going to meet; so he watched expectantly upon the railway station platform at Fit Igonce, A fall, hand-some man whom Father Perron thought must be the Mr. Sherrill with whom he had communicated appeared upon the car platform; the young mon from Number 25 followed him, and the two helped down a young and beauti-

ful girl. They recognized the priest by his dress and came toward him at once "Mr. Sherrill?" Father Perron inquired.

Sherrill assented, taking the priest's hand and introducing his daughter.

"I am glad to see you safe, Mr. 8 afford." The priest had turned to Alan. We have thanks to offer up for that. von and 11" "I am his son, then! I thought that

must be so.

Alan trembled at the priest's sign of confirmation. There was no shork of surprise in this; he had suspected ever since August, when Captain Stufford's watch and the wedding ring had so strangely come to Constance, that he might be Stafford's son. He looked at Consumee, as they followed the priest to the motor which was waiting to take them to the house of old Futher Benitoi, whose guest Father Perron was; she was very quiet. What would that grave statement which Father Perron was to make to them mean to blin-to Alan? Would further knowledge about that father whom he had not known, but whose blood was his and whose name he now must bear,

bring pride or shame to him? A bell was tolling somewhere, as they followed the priest into Father Benttot's small, bare room which had been prepared for their interview. Father Perron went to a deak and took therefrom some notes which he had

"What I have," he, said, speaking more particularly to Sherrill, terrible, not fully coherent statement of a dying man, It has given me names also it has given me facts. But Isolated. It does not give what came before or what came after; therefore, It does not make plain. I hope that, as Benjamin Corvet's partner, you can furnish what I lack."

"What is it you want to know?" Sherrill asked.

"What were the relations between Benjamin Corvet and Captain Staf-

Sherrill thought a moment. "Corvet," he replied, "was a very grasp-and he had the fault which sometimes goes with those, a hesitancy of action. Stafford was an able man,



Father Perron Went to a Desk and Took Therefrom Some Notes Which He Had Made.

too, considerably younger than Corvet. Twenty years ago, when the conflict of competing interests was at its height, Corvet was the head of one line, Stafford was head of another, and the two lines had very much the same connections and competed for the same

"I begin to see!" Father Perron exclaimed. "Piense go on ":

"In the early pineties both lines still were young; Stafford had, I believe,

n ships; Corvet had three,".
"So few? Yes; it grows plajuer!" "In 1894, Stafford managed a stroke which, if fate had not intervened, must have assured the ultimate extinction of Corvet's line or its absorption into Stafford's. Stafford gained as his part-ner Franklin Ramsdell, a wealthy man whom he had convinced that the lake and this connection supplied him with the capital whose lack had been ham-pering him, as it was still hampering The new firm-Stafford and Itamsdell-projected the construction, with Ramsdell's money, of a number of great steel freighters. The first of these—the Miwaka, a test ship whose experience was to guide them in the construction of the rest—was launched in the fall of 1895, and was lost on its maiden trip with both Stafford and Ramsdell aboard. The Stafford and Remadell interests could not survive the death of both owners and disappeared from the lakes. Is this what you wanted to know?"

The priest nodded. Alan leaned tensely forward, watching; what he had heard seemed to have increased and deepened the priest's feeling over what he had to tell and to have aided his comprehension of it.

"His name was Caleb Stafford," Fa-ther Perron begon. "(This is what Benjamin Corvet told to me when he was dying under the wreckage on the "He was as fair and able a man as the lakes ever knew. I had my will of most men in the lake trade in those days; but I could not have my will of him. With all the lakes to trade in, he had to pick out for his that traffic which I already had chosen for my own. But I fought blin fair, Fa--I fought him fair, and I would have continued to do that to the end.

"'I was at Manistee, Father, in the end of the season-December fifth of The lee had begun to form very early that year and was already bad; there was cold and a high gate. I had laid up one of my ships at Manistee, and I was crossing that night upon a tag to Manitowoo, where another was to be bid up. I had still a third one loading up on the northern peakingth at Maniscipue for a last trip which, if B could be under would mean a good

profit from a season which so far, because of Stafford's competition, had been only fuir. After leaving Manistee, it grew still more cold, and I was afraid the ice would close in on her and keep her where she was, so I determined to go north that pight and see that she got out. None knew, Father, except those aboard the tug, that I had

made that change.

"At midnight, Father, to westward of the Foxes, we heard the four blasts of a steamer in distress—the four long blasts which have sounded in my soul ever since! We turned toward where we saw the steamer's lights; we went nearer and, Father, it was his great ship-the Miwaka! We had heard two days before that she had passed the o; we had not known more than that of where she was. She had broken her new shaft, Futher, and was intact except for that, but helpless in the rising

The priest broke off, "The Mistaku! I did not understand all that that buch meant to him until just now-the new ship of the rival line, whose building meant for him failure and defeat! There is no higher duty than the rescue of those in perli at sea. He-

Benjamin Corvet, who told me this-awore to me that, at the beginning none upon the tue had any thought except to give aid. A small line was drifted down to the tug and to this a hawser was, attached which they bauled aboard. There happened then the first of those events which ted those upon the tug into doing a great wrong. He Benjamin Corvet-had taken charge of the wheel of the tug; three men were handling the hawser in ice and washing water at the stern. The whistle accidentally blew, which those on the Miwaka understood to mean that the hawser had been secured, so they drew in the slack; the hawser, tightened unexpectedly by the pitching of the sea, caught and crushed the captain and deckhand of the tug and threw them into the sen.

"Because they were short-handed now upon the tug, and also because consultation-was necessary over what was to he done, the young owner of the Miwaka, Captain Stafford, came down the howser onto the tug after the line had been put straight. He came to the whicelhouse, where Benjamin Corvet was, and they consulted. Then Benjamin Corvet learned that the other owner was aboard the new ship as well-Ramsdell-the man whose money you have just told me had built this and was soon to build other ships. I did not understand before why learning that affected blm so much.

"Stafford wanted us" (this is what Benjamin Corvet suid) 'to tow blue up the take: I would not do that, but I agreed to tow bim to Manistique. The night was dark, Father-no snow, but frightful wind which had been increas ing until it now sent the waves wash ing clear across the tug. We had gone north an hour when, low upon the water to my right, I saw a light, and there came to me the whistling of a buoy which told me that we were passing nearer than I would have wished, even in daytime, to windward of Boul der reef. There are, Father, no people on that reef; its sides of ragged rock go straight down forty futhous into

"I looked at the man with me in the wheelhouse-at . Stafford-and hated him! I put my head out at the wheelhouse door and looked buck at the lights, at the new, great steamer following safe and straight at the end of its towline. I thought of my two men upon the ting who had been crushed by clumsiness of those on board that ship; and how my own ships had had a name for never losing man and that name would be lost now because of the carelessness of Stattord's men! And the sound of the shoal brought the avil thought to me Suppose I had not happened across his ship : would it have gone upon some reef like this and been lost? I thought that if now the hawser should break, I would be rid of that ship and per haps of the owner who was an hourd as well: We could not pick up the tow line again in so close to the reef. The steamer would drift down upon the

Father Perron hesitated na instant "I bear witness," he said spleamly, "that Benjamin Corvet assured nuhis priest-that it was only a thought: the evil act which it suggested was something which he would not do or even think of doing. But he spake something of what was in his mind to Stafford, for he said:

'I must look like a fool to you to keep on towing your ship!

They stared, he told me, into one another's eyes, and Stafford grew un-

"'We'd have been all right,' he a swered, 'until we had got help, if you'd left us where we were! He, too, lis-tened to the sound of the buoy and of the water dashing on the shoal. 'You are taking us too close,' he said—'too close!!- He went aff then to look at the tow line."

Father Perron's roice ceased; what he had to tell new made his face whiten as he arranged it in his memory. Alan leaned forward a little and then, with an effort, sat straight. Constance turned and gazed at him; but he dared not look at her. He felt her hand warm upon his; it rested there a moment and moved away.

"There, was a third man in the wheelhouse when these things were spoken," Futher Perron said, "the monte of the ship which had been laid up at Manistique."

"Henry Spearman," Sherrill supplied.
"That is the name. Benjamin Cor-

vet told me of that man that he was young, determined, brutal and set upon getting position and wealth for him any means. He watched Corvet and Stafford while they were speak ing, and he, too, listened to the shoal until Stafford had come back; then he

'I looked at him, Father,' Benjamin Corvet said to me, and I let him go-not knowing. He came back and looked at me once more, and went again to the stern; Stafford had been watching him as well as I, and sprang away from me now and scrambled after him. The tug leaped suddenly; there was

no tonger may tow holding it back, for the hawser had parted; and I knew, Father, the reason was that Spearman bad cut it!

"I rang for the engine to be slowed and I left the wheel and went ast; some struggle was going on at the stern of the fug; a flush come from there and the cracking of a shot. Suddeply all was light about me as, aware of the breaking of the hawser and plarmed by the shot, the searchlight of the Miwaka turned upon the reg. The cut end of the hawser was # 1 upon the tug, and Spearman had been trying to clear this when Stafford attacked him; they fought, and Stafford struck Spearman down. He turned and cried out against me-accusing me of having ordered Spearman to cut the line. He held up the cut and toward Ramsdell on the Miwaka and cried out to blm and showed by pointing that it had been cut. Blood was running from the hand with which he pointed, for he had been shot by Sucarman; and now ugain and a second and a third time, from where he lay upon the deck, Spearman fired. The second of those shots killed the engineer, who had rushed out where I was on the deck; the third shot went through Stafford's head. The Miwaka was drifting down upon the real; her sounded again and again the four long blasts. The fireman, who had followed the engineer up from below, fawned on me! I was safe for all him, he said: I could trust Luke—Luke would not tell! He too thought I had ordered the doing of that thing!

"From the Miwaka, Ramsdell yelled curses at me, threatening me for what he thought that I had done! I looked at Spearman as he got up from the deck, and I read the thought that had been in him; he had believed that he could cut the hawser in the dark, none seeing, and that our word that it had been broken would have as strength as any accusation Stafford could make. He had known that to share a secret such as that with me would "make" him on the lakes; for the loss of the Miwaka would gripple Stafford and Ramsdell and strengthen me; and he could make me share with him whatever I made. But Stafford had surprised him at the hawser and

"I moved to denounce him. Father as I realized this; I moved—but stopped. He had made himself safe against accusation by me! None-none ever would believe that he bad done this except by my order, if he should claim that; and he made pisin that he was going to claim that. He called me a fool and defied hie. Luke -even my own man, the only one left on the tug with us-believed it! And there was murder in it now, with Statford dying there upon the deck and with the certainty that all those on the Miwaka could not be saved. felt the noose as if it had been al-ready fied about my neck! And I had done no wrong, Father! I had only thought wrong!

"So long as one lived among those on the Miwaka who had seen what was done, I knew I would be hanged; yet I would have saved them if I could But, in my comprehension of what this meant, I only stared at Stafford where he lay and then at Spearman, and I let him get control of the ing. The tug, whose wheel I had lashed, heading her loto the waves, had been moving slowly. Spearman pushed me aside and went to the wheelhouse; he sent Luke to the engines, and from that moment Luke was his. He turned the tug about to where we still saw the lights of the Miwaka. The steamer had struck upon the reef; she hung there for a time; and Spearman-he had the wheel and Luke, at his orders, was at the engine-held the tug off and we beat slowly to and fro un-til the Miwaka slipped off and sank. Some had gong down with her, no doubt a hut two hoats had gut off, carrying lights. They saw the tug ap-pronghing and gried out and stretched their hinds to us; but Spearnen stopped the tug. They rowed toward us then, but when they got near, Spearman moved the tug away from them and then again stopped. They cried out ngain and rowed toward us; again he moved the tug away, and then they understood and stopped rowing and cried curses of us. One boat soon drifted for owny; we knew of its consizing by the extinguishing of its light. The other capsized near to where we were. These in it who had no life-helts and could not swim, sank first. Some could swim and, for a while they fought the wavea."

Alan, as he listened, censed con-sciously to separate the priest's voice from the sensations running through His father was Stafford, dying at Corvet's feet white Corvet watched the death of the crew of the Miwaka; Alan himself, a child, was fionting with a lifebelt among those struggling in the water whom Spearman and Corvet were watching die. Memory; was it that which now had come to him? No; rather it was a realization of all the truths which the priest's words were bringing together and arranging rightly for him.

Alan's father died in the morning. All day they stayed out in the storm, avoiding vessels. They dared not throw Stafford's body overboard or that of the engineer, because, if found, the builet holes would have aroused inquiry. When night came again, they had taken the two ashore at some wild spot and buried them; to make identification harder, they had taken the things that they had with them and burled them somewhere else. child—Alan—Corvet had smuggled ashore and sent away; he had told Spearman later that the child had

"Peace-rest!" Father Perron said in a deep volce. "Peace to the dead?" But for the fiving there had been no peace. Spearman had forced Corvet to make him his partner; Corvet had tried to take up his life again, but had not been able. His wife, aware that something was wrong with him, had learned enough so that she had left him. Lake had come and come and come again for blackmail, and Corvet lead paid like. Corvet grew richt; those est asteil alfür kim pros-pered; but all. Corvet lived allways

the ghosts of those he had watched die with the Miwaka—of those who would have prospered with Stufford exfor what had been done. vet had secretly sought and followed: the fate of the kin of those people who had been murdered to beneat destroyed; he found almost all poor and struggling. And though Corvet paid Luke to keep the crime from disclosure, yet Corvet swore to himself to confess it all and make such restitution as he could. But each thus that the day he had appointed with himself arrived, he put it off and off and paid Luke again and again. Spear-man knew of his intention and sometimes kept him from it. But Corvet had made one close friend; and when that friend's daughter, for whom Corvet cared now most of all in the world, had been about to marry Spearman, Corvet defied the cost to himself, and he gained strength to oppose Spearman. So he had written to Stafford's son to come; he had prepared for con-fession and restitution; but, after he had done this and while he waited, something had seemed to break in his brain; too long preyed upon by terrible memories, and the ghosts of those who had gone, and by the echa of their voices crying to him from the water. Corvet had wandered away; he had come back, under the name of one of those whom he had wronged, to the lake life from which he had sprung. Only now and then, for a few hours, he had intervals when he remembered all; in one of these he had dug up the watch and the ring and other things which he had taken from Captain Stafford's pockets and written to himself directions of what to do with them, when his mind again failed.

And for Spearman, strong against. all that assailed Corvet, there had been always the terror of the Indian Drum -the Drum which had beat short for the Miwaka, the Drum which had known that one was saved! That story came from some hint which Luke had spread, Corvet thought; but Spearman, born near by the Drum, believed that the Drum had known and that the Drum had tried to tell; all through the years Spearman had drended the Drum which had tried to beiray him, So it was by the Drum that, in the end. Spearman was broken.

The priest's voice had stopped, as Alan slowly realized; he heard Sherrill's voice speaking to him.

"It was a trust that he left you, Alan; I thought it must be thata trust for those who suffered by the loss of your father's slip. I don't know yet how h can be fulfilled; and we must think of that."

"That's how I understand it," Alan said.

Through the tumult in his soul be became aware of physical feelings again, and of Sherrill's hand put upon: his shoulder in a cordial, friendly grasp. Then another hand, small and firm, touched his, and he felt its warm tightening grosp upon his fingers; he looked up, and his eyes filled and hers, he saw, were brimming too.

They walked together, later in the day, up the bill to the small, white house which had been Caleb Stafford's. The woman who had come to the door was willing to show them through the house; it had only five rooms. One of those upon the second floor was so much larger and pleasanter than the rest that they became quite sure that it was the one in which Alan had been born, and where his young mother soon afterward had died.

The woman, who had showed them; about, had gone to another room and left them alone.

There seems to have been no picture of her and nothing of hers left; here that any one can tell me about; but," Alan "choked," "It's good to be able to think of her as I can now,

"I mean-no one can say anything against beforew 1" Alan drew morer, her, trepibling.

can never thank you-I can never tell you what you dld for me, believ-



"Constance!" He Caught Her. She Let Him Hold Her.

ing in-her and in me, no matter here things looked. And then, coming up there as you did-far me!"
"Yes, it was for you, Alan!"

"Constance!" He caught her. Sho let him hold her.

The woman was returning to them now and, perhaps, it was as well: for not yet, he knew, could be ask her all that he wished; what had happened was too recent yet for that. But to tilm, Spearman-half and and fleeing from the hannes of men-was beginning to be like one who had never been; and he knew she shared this feeling. The light in her deep eyes was telling him already what her answer to him would be; and life stretched forth before him full of late and happiness and hope, [THE END.]

Financial Cupid.

Some women never take an interest to a man until they find out how much principal be bes.

Newport & Providence | GENOA, PIONEER Street Ry Co.

Cars Leave Washington Square for Providence WEEK DAYS-6.50, 7.40, 8.59 A. M., then each hour to 8.50 P. M.

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VICTIMS OF MOREID CRAVINGS

"Sensation Mongers" Must Have Ex-citement, No Matter What the Price They Have to Pay.

The case of anonymous letter writing reported from the French town of Tulle affords a typical illustration of the methods of the "sensation monger." Missives making accusations of infidelity have caused the deaths of two persons in an asylum and brought misery into several homes.

This is precisely the result desired by the writer of the slanders. Making a sensation is the erry acquired of morbid persons. The human craving for excitement is entirely normal, but in its pathological and criminal manifestations It often leads to trag-

The majority of young children delight in sensational mongering. A lie of imagination is the commonest form

of juvenile unveracity.

A little girl who "sees" bears and wolves in a coppice near her home invents stories of hair-raising sensationalism concerning the flerceness of the animals. Another girl declares she sees big eyes in the stem of an onk tree. A boy, twelve years old, arriving at a boarding school, told his companions of the dormitory that he had flown the first alphane from Buckingham palace and had been personally com-plimented by the king.—From the Continental Edition of the London Mail. Main.

UNABLE TO CREATE DISEASE

Science Has Demonstrated the Impossibility of the Human Mind Hav-Ing That Power,

"In one sense it may be said that the human race gets the diseases it deserves; but the sins are those of ignorance and neglect of physical laws rather than against spiritual ordinances," said Sir Richard Gregory in the course of his address at the recent Edinburgh meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science.

"Plague is not now explained by supposed iniquities of the Jews or conjunctions of particular planets, but by veyed by fleas from ruts; malaria and yellow fever are conquered by de-stroying the breeding places of mosquitoes; typhus fever by getting rid of lice; typhold by cleanliness; tu-berculosis by tapproved housing, and most like diseases by following the teachings of science concerning them,

Though the mind does undoubtedly influence the resistance of the body to invasion by interobes, it cannot create the scientific organism of any disease, and the responsibility of showing how was the responsibility of showing how to keep such germs under control and preyent, therefore, the poverty and distress due to them is a scientific rather than a spiritual duty."

American Grown Bulbe.

In the future it is not likely that the United States will continue to depend upon Holland for our spring flow-sering bulbs. This country uses annu-ally about \$2,000,000 worth of Dutch any about \$2,000,000 worth of Dutch bulbs, and produces scarcely \$25,000 worth in any one year, this despite the fact that few plants are more widely adapted and few crops more easily grown than bulbs. The Federal Départment of Agriculture has prepared, a very interesting bulletin on bulb culture in the United States which points to rich possibilities in

tRulbs can be grown in this country on both the Atlantic and Pacific sea-boards and in the Ohlo and Mississippi yalleys. Some of the hardler and more robust of the parcissus varieties thrive even in the gulf states. Con-trary to what would be generally supposed, it is not too cold for tulips and narcissi to succeed as far north as Sitka, Alaska. They thrive along the entire border of the United States, wherever the molature conditions are sultable.

Original "Bill of Health." A bill of health is a certificate is sued to the master of a vessel when clearing from a port. ease of an indections nature exists in the port, the bill is known as a clean bill of health; If infectious disease is suspected or there is possibility of such, it is called a suspecced fell, white in case of such disease existing, it is known as a fool bill. expression "clean bill of health" is often applied to individuals, who, physical examination, are found in perfect health.

Don't Worry Over Loss of Leg. One often sees among the stubble spiderlike creatures called harvestmen, which move swiftly on extraor-dinary lank legs, over 20 times the length of the body. They hunt mostly by night, killing and sucking small insects and drinking drops of dew. If one is caught by the leg it surrenders it instantaneously and stalks away. The same sort of profitable surrender is exhibited by some spiders and some insects, such as grasshop-pers, crickets and their relatives.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

MONEY CENTER

Had One of the First Full-Fledged Banks in Europe.

SERVED AS BANKER TO KINGS

More Than 500 Years Ago Its Bank Had Such Modern Trimmings as a "Real Estate Department"-Unlike Rival Cities Genoese Have Kept Much of Financial Ability Which Gave City Great Wealth and World Importance in Middle Ages.

conference on European finances at Genea suggests a revival of the city's home industry, remarks a bulle-tin issued by the National Geographic society on "Genova la Surperba," as the Italians call their great commer-

cial doorway, a port for 2,000 years.
"Genoa was one of the ploneers in
European finance," says the butletin. "It had one of the first full-fledged banks in the Banca di San Giorgio, the rival and for a long time the peer of the great bank of Venice. The Banca di San Giorgio, more than 500 years ago, had such modern trimmings as a 'real estate department' which took charge of conquered territories, administered them somewhat after the fashion of a modern trust company, and after putting them on a sound economic basis, ceded them back to the Genouse government. Later when Spain had its wonderful development of power and came near dominating the world, Genon served as banker to its kings and as a sort of general manager and outfitter to its armies and navies.

Grentest Italian Part. "Unlike the people of some of its old rival cities, the Genese have managed to keep much of the financial and busi-ness ability which gave their city great wealth and world importance in the Middle ages. Today its busy harbor with its forest of masts and funnel testifies to its position as the greatest Hallan port, the second port of the Mediterranean, and the fifth port on the mainland of Europe. Forty per cent of Italy's commerce is said to pass through the harbor of Genus.

The wealth that the business ability of the Genoese brought to their coffers has been recorded in stone in the city's many palaces, larger and more numer ous than those of any other Italian city. From the barbor Genoa sweeps before the observer in a great semi circle, its buildings rising tier above tier on the slope of hills which extend almost from the water's edge. Buyond the closely built foreground the hillsides are studded with gleaming villas set in their terraced gardens. It the background, on the crest of the in-closing hills, are the ramparts that tell of the days when Genoa, supreme a sen, must protect her rear from bostile

neighbors on land.
"Viewing some of the most nobly bullt streets, the visitor is ready to be tieve that Genea had zoning laws and strict building regulations. For block after block the cornice of one palace is on a line with that of its neighbor, giv ing a consistency most pleasing to the eye. Spacious external marble stairs eye. Spaceous external inflore states are features of many of the luxurion-dwellings in other streets, due to the steep slopes on which the buildings were rected. In some of the ancient palaces scious of Genea's famous old families will live, but many have been turned to public and semi-public uses and house municipal offices, nurseums and schools. The famous old Palazzo dt San Giorgio, first residence, then home of the bank, now houses the harhor commission.

Though in the very middle of the Italian Riviera, winter playground, Genoa is not itself a winter resort. But it is a convenient doorway and transltion point for the numerous resorts both to the north and south. The very suburbs of Genoa, reached in a few minutes by electric trams from its squares, are well-known Riviers resorts. And the sojourner may find much in Genoo liself to interest him.

Mole-like Tram Cars. paradise for the walker \$00 even for like less strenuous fellow sightseer. Roads and paths wind along the shoulders of the hills over the city and afford wonderful views of the pal aces, the busy harbor, the blue sea, and far to the south, on clear days, the big island of Corsica, which little Genua once owned. Carriages and motorcars cannot negotiate all these vantage points, but tram cars popping in and out of countless tunnels, seem to burrow their way to many of them and funicular railways reach others.

Genou lays claim to baving given the world some of its foremost sens. Columbus has long been believed to have been a native of a little village near the city. A stately statue of the great discoverer occupies a square near the harbor from which he is said to have saited to take up the life of a mariner. Amerigo Vespucht, whose name has been given to the continents of the hemisphere that Columbus discovered, was also a Genoese. In late years Genea produced Mazzini, Italian patriot, who devoted his life to making Italy free. And as a foster son through force, Genoa lays claim to still another celebrity; near the portrait of Columbus on the walls of the Municipal palace lungs a portrait of one of the world's premier travelers, Marco Polo. He was taken prisoner in one of the battles in which the Genoesfleet defeated that of Venice, and while in prison in Genou dictated to a fel low prisoner the narrative of his fa mous travels."

February.

February, the second month in the medern calendar, was not in the Romalian year. In the reign of Numa two menths were added, January at the beginning, and February at the This arrangement continued to 452 B. C., when it was assigned its present position in the calendar.

WAR ON RUM RUNNERS IMPERILS U.S. AGENTS

Machine Guns Wanted to Stop Whisky Smuggling Along the Coast of Georgia.

Federal prohibition agents in Georgia are waging an unequal war on rum runners operating along the coast, ac-cording to a report to Commissioner Haynes from General Agent Overpeck and Federal Prohibition Agent Flinchum at Savannah.

The report describes the dangers excountered by prohibition agents in combating the rum sangglers, who are declared to be heavily arrard and quick to tire.

"It is reported here, through what we consider reliable information," the report says, "that at least once or twice a week hoats coming from Blinini ishand or eisewhere, carrying from 200 to 2,500 cases of figure, are unloaded on an island in some one of the numerous rivers leading from the Atlantic in toward Savannah. The apprehension of those cargues of liquor is made extremely difficult from the fact that any one of the many Islands may be used as a base from which to unload and distribute the cargoes.

"It is an acknowledged understanding that the crews of these boats will make a stubborn resistance against apprehension. Proof of this was shown in one instance not long ago. when Capt, Charles H. Nesle on board the Champ was shot three times when at the wheel.

"A favorite method of the runners in distributing their liquor direct from the large boats is to unload at the mouth of the harbor, or rivers, to some of the numerous landings and load the liquor on automobiles which carry the goods to their destination in Savannah under cover of night.

"It may be remarked at this time that Savannah is more of a distributing point than a consumer, and by stopping the distribution from there it will have a marked effect upon prohibition af other places.

"Agenta byats, equipped with ma-chine guns or riot guns in the hands of a crew of four or five men, will have the desired effect on the run-Then, in most cases, the runners will stay outside the harbors or

DIZZY REIGHTS HOLD NO

TERRORS FOR STEEPLEJACK



This is Ed Franz, professional steeplejack and aerial worker. One of Ed's specialtles is decorating the bold faces of skyscrapers with electric signs, and he is here shown doing a little "faot work" to warm up while manging a sign to the face of the fifteenth floor of the Morrison hotel, Chicago, with the street level temperature at 15 above. Needless to say the temperature is lower to Ed. who is much higher.

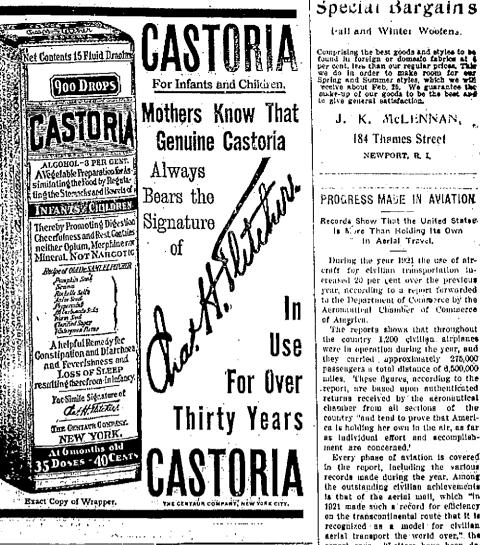
London Project of Third Century. Walls said to have belonged to the original forum of Raman London were unearthed recently by workmen in Gracechurch street while laying postal cable. One wall four and a haif feet thick and extending downward 13 feet appears to form a part of an inner chamber of a Roman bulkling. Mases um officials who have viewed the painted ornamentations on the walls have expressed the hellef that the huilding was erected along about the Third or Fourth century.

Keeps Silver Bright.

In order to keep silver that is not in constant use in a good condition, fill a paper with alternate layers of forks, spoons and other objects and common flour that is perfectly dry. If the silver is bright and dry when son put it away it may be used at any time without being cleaned for a year or two. After this time the floor needs drying again. This plan saves a great deal of cleaning.

The Problem.

The problem of civilization is to keep alive a sufficient number of individuals who cannot and will not be subjected to machines, or to cliches of tyranny; a non-explosable minimum of men who give, but who cannot be milked, who are neither afraid of, nor yoked under ideas .-Ezra Pound, in the Dial.



BEST MACHINE FOR BLASTING

Where There Are but Few Stumps to Remove Device Firing Ten Caps
is Satisfactory.

Electric blasting machines are missionary who was attached to the small portable dynamos, so arranged Tokugawa government as an educalbnt an electric current is generated by pushing down a rack bar, which extends through the top of the ma-chine. They are made in several sizes. some firing up to 3 electric blasting cone arring up to 3 electric dusting to bring back from Cantorina when he caps, other sizes firing up to 10, 30, was detained and stranded while in 60, and even more. For the farmer, quest of an American education. The with but a few stumps to blast, the boy's name was Korekiyo Takahashi. United States Department of Agri- He is now premier of Japan. Through culture has found the size that first this Japanese boy," said General Ver-10 caps will be large enough to nicet | beek, "and my association with his all needs, but the size that fires 30 people, I learned to love them and to caps is more generally used than any have the highest respect for their inother in agricultural work.

Blasting machines, as well as all other accessary blasting equipment can generally be obtained from local dealers in explosives, usually hard-ware stores, or they may be had by writing directly to any manufacturer of explosives. These machines soldon get out of order, but they should be kept in a dry place mid should not be thrown about or hundled roughly.

CLAIMS VAGRANCY TROPHY

Man at Lynn, Mass., is Sentenced for Fiftieth Time. Arthur P. Wetherbee claims the championship of being the "vag," so far as appearance in the District court

in Lynn, Mass., is concerned.

Three times during one week he had applied to police headquarters for lodging and then Judge Ralph W. Reeves sentenced him to two months in the house of correction. "It is cold weather and I would like a place to sleep," said Weatherbee. "I have not been able to get any work."

Judge Reeves said: "I do not think

that you would work if you had the opportunity. I will give you a chance to work in the house of correction and you may begin today your fiftleth commitment service as a vagrant."

Price of Wives Jumps to Seven Cows. An increase of from four to eight spearheads and from four to seven in the Sudan district of North Af-

Costly Debauch.

One of the calamities of medieval England was directly due to overin-dulgence in liquor. Henry I's son and heir, William, was to sail from France on the White Ship. The Nor man sailors got drunk just before they started for England, and the vessel was lost with all on board. It was costly debauch, for by removing Henry's only male helr it opened the way for a civil war over the succassion when he was no more,

Robins Most Pientiful.

It is safe to say that there are more robins in this country than birds of any other species. All bird censuses show this conclusively. The robin has become a welcome and well-remem bered guest to all who were born amid rural scenes. He has secured place in our literature. He makes himself perfectly at home with us, and knows all the folks.

Don't Throw Away Corks Often a cork is the handlest thing to have around and yet the hardest to find. This in spite of the fact that you pull mang corks out of hottles in a week's time. A small box, labeled corks, will come in handy if you put these pulled-out corks in it and find a place for it on the pantry

Ten Women Organize Fire Company.

Learned to Love Japanese. Major General William Verbeck,

former adjutant general, who is pres-ident of St.: John's school of Manifus, N. Y. lays claim to being the first white boy of American parentage to be born in Japan. His father was a tor, and later helped to establish the Japanese Imperial university. Young Verbeek's playmate and friend was a Japanese boy whom his father helped to bring back from California when he tegrity."-New York Evening Post.

Superstition Common.

Book learning and intelligence seem to have nothing to do with belief in charms. In Roman days Sulla would not move a step unless he carried with him his small gold figure of Apollo, which was his amulet. In the present day in New York city a construction en-gineer of more than local reputation, and the most matter of fact type of nerson possible in most ways, carefully changes from one suit to the other a tluy gold hand that was given to him by an old woman near the front lines in France.

Immense Cold Storage Plant, Chicago has one cold sibrage plant which will accommodate 21,000 tous of ment.

Emerson at College. He found there but little untriment suited to his appetite, and strayed off, though with some misgivings, to other pastures. In one of his journals long afterwards, he speaks of "the instinct which leads the youth who has no fac-ulty for muthematics, and weeps over the impossible analytical geometry, to Console his defeat with Chancer and Montaigne, with Plutarch and Pinto at night." . . In his own way he was industrious; feeling vaguely that, fur him, power of expression was more important than philological or scientific training.-James Elliott Cabot.

At Home and Abroad.

A nine-year-old youngster who has cultured mother and has received the most careful training all his young life, had his luncheon alone downtown recently. His family is exceedingly careful of his diet at home, but the boy placed on his own tray baked beans, a dill pickle and brick of ice He timed himself to detercream. mine how quickly he could consume the beans with a soup spoon, used a knife and fork for the brick cream, and threw the pickle at a schoolmate who sat at an adjoining table .-- Eldorado Times.

Art and Free Will.

Determinism robs art of its tundamental right to exist-of its autonomous expression. It sweeps individ-ual into the crowd and makes the crowd subservient to inflexible forces: it overlooks man's consciousness his place in the universe; forget his temperamental preference and reduces to a mechanism through which blind life operates as best it can de to no conclusion-it takes no heed of the teleology which gives art its glor-lous significance, its imperishable heauty.—Thomas G. Craven, in the Dial.

Her Class.

The mistress was rather alarmed over her new girl's sudden liness untii the latter explained matters. "You see, mum," she said, "I wasn't feeling well and I went to the closet, and there The first women's fire company in was a bartle marked Three drops for the state has been organized by ten an infant, six for an acidit, and a tea-women of Hollyway Terrace, Del. It speciful for an elocitic I knew I is an auxiliar; of a volunteer com- up at an infant. I wasn't sure about pany and seem the men's places an adult, so I thought a must be an if they are at work when an alarm is emetic, and I took the speciful." Boston Transcript.

During the year 1921 the use of aircraft for civilian transportation in-

Records Show That the United States Is Nore Than Bolding Its Own In Aerial Travel.

Fall and Winter Woofens.

J. K. McLENNAN,

184 Thomes Street

NEWPORT, R. L.

creased 20 per cent over the previous year, according to a report forwarded to the Department of Commerce by the Aeromatical Chamber of Commerce of America. The reports shows that throughout the country 1,200 civilian airplanes

were in operation during the year, and they carried approximately 275,000 passengers a total distance of 6,500,000 miles. These figures, according to the report, are based upon authenticated returns received by the aeroniutical chamber from all sections of the country "and tend to prove that America is holding her own in the air, as far as individual effort and accomplishment are concerned.

Every phase of aviation is covered in the report, including the various records made during the year. Among the outstanding civilian achievements is that of the serial mail, which "in 1921 made such a record for efficiency on the transcontinental route that it is recognized as a model for civilian aerial transport the world over," the report says, "Letters have been deligered in New York two days after casual mailing on the Pacific coast," it continues, "The service has an arthe service has an ayer erage of 38.82 per cent efficiency, that is, in completed trips on scheduled time since it was started in May, 1918.

"The air mail has during the last year completed its wireless communication system the 14 stations now having radio plants, three operated by the many department and the others by the air mult service."

LAND ADAPTED FOR REINDEER

Northern Canada, It is Estimated, Could Support, Enermous Hards of Good Food Cattle.

Canada is a roomy land, and its back region can never be used for agricultural purposes and where neither sheap nor cattle can be raised profitably, comprises about 1,500,000 square inlies. If we may accept as fairly accurate the statement of Alak-ka reindeor men that a reindeer requires about 80 acres for grazing in the sub-Arctic and Arctic regions of North America, then Northern Canada can support between 30,000,000. nd 40,000,000 unimals, Vilhjalmur Stefansson, the Cana-

dian explorer, who has been trying to convert his countrymen to reindeer culture for several years and has given the subject a great deal of study. thinks that the Canadian mainland, north of the so-called habitable line, and the great Canadian archipelago and the great Canadian alcheer and can support 50,000,000 reindeer and musk-ox, another sub-Arctic animal which be thinks may in the near fu-ture furnish the world with an appreciable supply of good, wholesome-ment.—John G. Holme in Leslie's. Werkly.

Mirror in Man's Hat.

man can manage somehow to along without a powder rag, but there are occasious when he does need a mirror and a comb for emergency use. To meet this demand, Gustav Peszerneck, of Treaton, N. J., has contrived a holder for both articles which may be conveniently fastened inside of a bat. It is sewn in, being made of cloth, a rec-tanguing piece of which is attached ide of the hat eners at the corners. This makes the back of the holder; the front is provided by a second piece, of like size, secured to the first one by stitching. The two thus form a pocket. A horizontal line of stitching divides the procket into two compartments, an upper one to receive the mirror and a lower one to hold the comb. One end of the pocket is left open to permit insertion of comb and glass. sitdable catch engaging the end tooth of the comb retains it in place, and the safety of the mirror is obtained by a flap which snap featens over it.

Woman in Finland.

Woman in Finland enfoys almost equal rights with the man. In school she has, in the common instruction with the nisie youth, opportunity to contend with them and to acquire the same knowledge. After completing the school education simust all vocations are open to her, and she is found in all branches of industry, but especially in business houses, in public offices and similar institutions.

She cannot occupy the office of minister, however, and some high appointive posts. Practically, woman is the equal of man. She has the right of suffrage and she herself is eligible to all elective offices. The Finnish diet actually counts 20 female deputies among its members.-New York Trib-

Homelike Touches.
Shades and curtains should be chosen to regulate but not shut out

the light and air. Simple, durable, softly hanging materials, such as white or cream voile, scrim, swiss or cheesecloth, hemmed or hemstitched, make good washable curtains, which may have overcurtains of colored or figured material.

The Mercury.

PUBLISHED BY MERCURY PUBLISHING CO.

Jines Telephone

Saturday, April 15, 1922

The closing days of the General Assembly are being marked with lively discussions, which would appear to be not entirely parliamentary in many cases.

Spring has been a good while in coming this year, but it seems to be here now in good earnest. The farmers on the Island are rushing their spring's work in good earnest. Planting is well along.

It is claimed that many of the strikers in Rhode Island, Massachusetts and New Hampshire desire to return to work, but the strike leaders, who are the only ones who are making any money out of this condition of affairs, are preventing them from doing so. The leaders draw their salaries regularly and thrive on strikes.

Just think of it, people of Newport, who have not yet let their furnace fires go out! Headline in the Providence Journal of Wednesday; "Workman of Chepachet is overcome by heat. Two successive April days turned into sultry August weather and served to establish another Rhode Island record, so far as the memory of the oldest inhabitant serves."

Boston and most of New England was sweltering with heat on Monday. The thermometer reached 85 degrees at the Hub, while it ranged above 80 in many other parts of the country. In Newport, the climate was simply delightful. Had it been made especially for us it could not have been bettered. For a good year round elimate, Newport cannot be beaten.

Yesterday would have been the sixtieth day of the present session of the General Assembly, the last day on which the members can draw pay and mileage; but as yesterday was Good Friday, the Assembly adjourned over to next Tuesday. The probability is that the session will last the week out, as there is still much important business still unacted upon in both branches.

Our delegation in the General Assembly, headed by Representative Lawton, did a good job on Tuesday when they succeeded in combining the two court house bond issues. the issue of \$2,000,000 for the Providence County court house and the \$350,000 for the Newport-court house gone to the people as two separate propositions the Providence bill would have carried, while Newport would have gotten it in the neck, to use a slang expression.

The House committee on Education of the General Assembly has reported favorably a bill which provides that the principles of popular and representative government as enunciated in the State Constitution be taught in all public schools. Instruction in the history and government of Rhode; Island is required in the seventh ann eighth elementary grades and the principles of the Constitution and government of the United States must be taught in all high schools. No privaté school will be given the approvat of the State authorities, unless it com--plies with the act.

as it probably will, become a law.

The tax payers of Jamestown, having turned down Mr. P. H. Horgan's President of the War College, Samuel offer to buy the ferry, will do well now to go to work and put the ferry in condition to do business this summer. The summer capacity of this route should be more than double what it is now. Ample accommoda tion for travel would greatly benefit both Newport and Jamestown. We believe, if rightly presented, the State might be induced to aid this route. It is an important highway of inter-state travel. The State is asked to appropriate \$3,000,000 to build a new bridge across the Seekonk and many more thousands for bridges in other parts of the State. Why not put a few thousands into a much more important ferry line?

But a little over two months remain in which to register in order to vote at the coming November and Decemher elections. The registration closes June 30. There should be a large registration this year, as the elections this fall will be very important ones. A governor and all the State officers are to be chosen, likewise a U. S. Senator and three Congressmen, It is understood that Governor San Souel and all the others on the State ticket will be candidates for re-election. Congressmen Burdick, Stiness and Kennedy, it is understood, are in the hands of their friends and will doubtless all be up for re-election this fall. The candidates for U. S. Senator, it is generally conceded, will be Senator Gerry and ex-Governor Beeckman, and it is over that office that the hardest battle will be fought. Both candidates are very popular throughout the State, and both are Lig vote getters. It will doubtless be no sure make the third U. S. Senator from thing till the votes are counted.

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MASSACHUSETTS POLITICS

The State of Massachusetts has more politics to the square foot than any other State in the Union. It has politics on tap three hundred and sixty-five days in the year, and as many nights. If there were more days and nights to be found they would be devoted to politics. The direct primary law has proved an expensive luxury for would-be office holders in that State. None but rich men, or men with rich friends, can afford to run for office there. Two active campaigns have to be carried tentimes the most expensive, and one for election. Nominations are no longer equivalent to election in that State. Just now the seat of Senator Lodge is the chief contesting prize. Lodge himself is a candidate for relection. Ex-Governor McColl is believed to be getting ready to cast his hat in the ring. On the Democratic side, Col. William A. Gaston is already a pronounced candidate and Sherman L. Whipple, a well known Boston lawyer, is in a receptive mood. The fight for nomination olds fair to be a hot and expensive one on both sides.

For State offices, ex-Mayor John F. Fitzgerald of Beston announces himself a candidate to beat Governor Cox, while for minor offices the number of aspirants is legion. So the merry work goes on.

Senator Lodge has never been a very popular candidate with the masses, although all must acknowledge his ability. His defeat would be a loss to the nation. Governor Cox has made a very popular and efficient chief executive, and it will not be an easy matter to defeat his re-election.

If every man, woman and child in America does not own a filver soon it will not be the fault of the maker. Ford has been turning out his "tin lizzles" at the rate of over one hundred thousand a month, and his April program calls for 10,000 more cars this year than in April of last year. At his Highland Park plant, near Detroit, he is employing some 40,000 men, to say nothing of the number in his numerous other plants.

The new tariff bill, upon which the Senate committee has been strueon, one for nomination, which is oftentimes the most expensive, and one

The new tariff bill, upon which the Senate committee has been strugfor months, was reported in the Senate on Tuesday. It is said to carry rates higher than the celebrated Payne-Aldrich bill of a few years ago. The senators say that they will require at least three months in which to discuss it. By that time the country will get thoroughly saturated with

Councilman Howard R. Slade, of Providence, who died in that city on Monday, was a man well and favorably known in this city. He .was prominent in all the Masonic organizations and had just retired from the office of Grand High Pricat of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons. He had been a member of the Providence city government since 1916.

A trolley car conductor in Springfield, Mass., has been notified that he has fallen heir to an estate in Los Angeles, Cal., worth several million dollars. Like a wise man, he keens on conducting. He says he does not propose to give up a certainty until he has another certainty in hand.

The Boston Herald says "A stray but found its way into the Senate lobby today and at last accounts was still there. This may account for something." We did not suppose This is a very good act, and ought, bats in the Massachusetts political that, there was room for any more

> At the invitation of Admiral Sims, Federation of Labor, will speak before the staff and class on April 18. His topic will be "The American Federation of Labor in the World Wag."

> It took the jury but six minutes to decide that Roscoe C. (Fatty) Arbuckle was innocent of the charge of causing the death of the motion picture actress. This was the third On the other trials the jury failed to agree.

The rivers of northern New England and some parts of Connecticut have reached the flood point. Serious damage is feared unless there is a recession soon. The Merrimack is at the highest point reached in 26 years.

The late German steamer Leviathan, which is now being re-conditioned by the National shipping board, is to be renamed the President Harding. It will hereafter be known as "The queen of the seas."

The little emerald isle off the British coast seems still to be a sore spot for John Bull. Many of the leaders on both sides think only a miracle can avert a bloody war.

Today the sun rises at 5.05 and sets at 6.27. The days have lengthened four hours and sixteen minutes. Daylight saving begins two weeks from

Senator Crow of Pennsylvania is reported near death. His death will that State to die within a year.

WEATHER BULLETIN ----

Washington, D. C., April 15, 1922.

Washington, D. C. April 16, 1922.

Near April 16 a warm wave will cover northwestern Canada and April 18 it will be on sun all along meridian 90 from Gulf of Mexico to far north, in middle sections 20, near Atlantic Coast 22. Cool wave was expected to cover northwestern Canada near April 13, on meridian 90, 15, near Atlantic Coast 17. Temperatures of last ten days of April are expected to average near normal; rising temperatures from April 16 to May 1. Great hot wave will cross continent from April 28 to May 3.

A great change in crop weather will begin in May for North America; a change for better crop weather in two-thirds of all cultivated lands. Most important world crop weather, that will have occurred within a century, will come within next few months, beginning first part of May.

or farms.

These forecasts will be for temperatures, rain, snow, hail, warm
waves, cold waves, fleods, drouth, severe storms, tounadoes, hurricanes, cold and warm winters, cool and hot summers, freezes, frosts, hot winds, early and late spring and full; wheth-er these will be above or below, great-er or less, better or worse than usual.

Mr. James T. Wright is confined to his home on Cranston avenue by ilt-

Jazz Records and Song Hits

A2880 - \$1.00Fi Fo Fum-, One Step Dancing Honeymoon-Fox Trot

A2879-\$1,00° Just Another Kiss-W 🐇 Ah There-Fox Trot

Mole named - Fys. Lot Afghanistans for not

 $A2895 - \{100\}$ Back as Bo - Fee Toot Venetica Mosa-Pox Trot

A 2898 - \$1.60 Kid from Madrid - Al Julson C-U-B-A--Kaufiaan

> We ship Records all over the country.

PLUMMER'S MUSIC STORE EWPORT, R I

Weekly Calendar APRII, 1922

son San Moon; High Water 5 01 6 21 10 86 10 14 10 93 3 01 6 22 11 33 11 08 11 83 5 02 6 19 m'ru 0 10 12 05 5 00 6 30 0 21 0 0 0 1 03 5 5 0 0 0 1 10 1 29 2 04 5 5 6 6 32 1 40 2 25 3 01 6 5 6 6 32 2 13 3 3 33 53

First quarter, April 5, 0,47 morn. Full moon April 11, 3,45 even. Lest quarter, April 18, 7,55 even. New moon April 27th, 0.05 morn.

Deaths.

At the Newport Horpital, April 8th, Milton Young, son of William L. and Phoebe T. Frank, aged 6 years. In this city, 3th Inst. Francis A. Donnelly, chief veoman, U. S. N., retired, aged 47 years.

At the residence of his parents, Danlel J., son of Paulel F. and Julia Mahoney. In this city, 10th inst., Thomas Harver Ellis, in his 58th year.

In this city, April 1t, Mary A. Banks, wife of J. O. Banks.

At High Hidge, N. J., April 10, Florence Martin Howe Ital, daughter of the Late Dr. Samuel Brilder Howe and Intellial Ward Howe.

In Middletown, July Inst., Affred H. Hazard,
In Middletown, April 10, 1000 Polymers.

In Middictown, 3th Inst., Alfred H. Harnrd,
In Middictown, April II, Josenh Pedro,
Att Melville Fuel Depot, April II, Augustus H. Brown,
In New Bedford, 11th Inst., Delphine
Elizabeth, widow of George H. Sturtevant, and daughter of Mrx Nathaniel L.
Champlin of Middictown,
In Providence Sch Inst., Margaret
Ward, daughter of Edward G and Christine (Michod) Chaoe, aged 4 years, 3 mos.
In Jamestown, 11th Inst., Courad Bates,
on of Contrad and Wyrile Granath, aged
5 months, 17 days.

NEW WALL PAPER

. There are many people who will tell you that this is the best place in town to get WALL PAPER. We try to merit that reputation, and, judging by what you can see here now, we should say it is true. We shall be delighted to show them to you.

-----ALSO---, PAINTS, OILS AND VARNISHES

--- AT, THE -

HARDWARE STORE

Main Street, Block Island, R. I.

BLOCK ISLAND

(From our regular correspondent)

Mohegan Council, No. 16, O. U. A. M., has installed electric lights in their lodge room, kitchen and dining rooms, the current being supplied by William P. Lewis from the New National Hotel.

Cornelius .Rose, Jr., had a narrow escape from serious injury last Friday afternoon, when a horse he was driv-ing ran away and hurled him from his seat and upset the wagon, which land-ed on his back.

The Athletic Association will hold a big social and supper on the first. Monday in May, at their regular monthly business session in Mohegan Hall. Mrs. Hazel Lockwood is chair-

Hall. Mrs. Hearel Lockwood is char-man of the Supper committee.

During the evening it is planned to stage a wood-sawing contest with a special prize for the winner. Capt. William Teal will have charge of the acrobatic stunts, and Mr. Campbell will lead the "Homespun Singers."

New Tax Proposed :

According to a movement which is said to be in agitation, a proposition will come before the taxpayers soon to exact a license fee of \$50 from each to exact a license fee of \$50 from each person who conducts, any Sunday business of Black Island this summer. This fee, it is understood, will be turned into the town treasury to be used for town improvements.

This bill, it is claimed, will apply to all ice cream parlors, lunch and tea rooms and all other establishments open for business, drug stores alone being exempted.

being exempted.

Ed Tripler, who has been reported missing from the Harbor for the past six weeks, has been found at the Lewis farm at the West Side.

Mrs. Frank W. Lockwood of Lake-ood is guest of her son and his wife, Ir. and Mrs. F. Earle Lockwood on Main street.

AGAIN THE SAILING YACHTS

(Providence Journal)

Newport, which last year greeted the New York Yacht Club fleet for the first time since the war, will welcome the yachts again next summer. Commodore Vanderbilt of the club will soon issue his order for the annual cruise and there is every prospect that the fleet, which in 1921 numbered some eighty sail; steam and gasoline craft, will be considerably larger this year.

ter than they are in Rhode Island waters. And so it will continue its of that country many wives and chilpractice of holding its chief events for sailing vessels off this coast. Block Island will be the finishing point for the sloops and schooners which will race from New London for the Vice Commodore's cups. From Block Island to Newport the same entrants will contest for trophies effected by Commodore Vanderbilt. Off Newport on one day the sloops and the schooners years in Turkey and neighboring will contest for the Astor cups and contest for the sloops alone will her up for the history King's cup.

will contest for the Astor cups and on the next day the sloops alone will like up for the historic King's cup.

Thus far nothing has been said about holding this year the transatlantic race for the gold cup offered in 1921 by King Albert of Belgium. The event was postponed a year ago because of a lack of American entries. If it should be started next summer, there is no reason why Newport should not have the honor of sending the contestants away. For in summer, as all yachtsmen know, the weather conditions hereabouts are ideal. There would be no danger of Jedlays or false starts. Perhaps the visitors will be more impressed than ever before by this fact when they return again in July or August, and will, when the time comes, give their necessary support to the movement to have the next race for the America's cup take place in these waters. That is a goal for which Newport and its friends should set themselves with all of the enthusiasm and energy at their command.

States in the interect of the America's cup fact for the stockholders. Relief Committee:

The triennial conclave of the Grand Encampanent of Kuights Templars of the United States will be held in the Cuntry of New Orleans April 25 to 29.

It will doubtless be the largest gathering of Templars ever held in this country. A special train will be run from Boston to carry the Knights or New England, on which will be a number of Templars from Newport. Boston Commandery, one of the oldest commanderies in the country, started on its tour last Monday, by water. They will inspect the Panama Canal, and visit many other places of interest on their tour.

The showing of the New Haven of the showing of the New Haven of the showing of the New Haven of the showing on the silvered by the ray of waining moon the silent trees, Up hill and far away. And found I was in company with the providence and Uncir danger of for Antwery, where they will for Antwery, water they will point friends. Later thay will make the formation for the social and dinner committee of the New Engl

jump, even for a man of the versa- last was \$19,398,491. At that rate it tile talents of Will Hays. It is evi- does not look as though the stock-

centennial as a city on two separate \$7,107,077. dates-Patriot's Day, April 19, and May 1, the latter being the anniversary date of the organizing the city House of Representatives to cripple form of government

INSURANCE

FIRE, MARINE AND WORKMAN'S COMPENSATION **INSURANCE**

Insure Now Do not delay Prompt personal service at all times

> ALMANZA J. ROSE BI OCK ISLAND

A GOOD LINCOLN STORY

The following story, attributed to President Lincoln, has just been uncarthed in the far West. It concerns one, Billy Pomeroy, who was a noted pilot on the Mississippi and appeared before a board of examiners for promotion to the command of a gunboat. The first question put to him was: "Who succeeded Cronwell?" Billy replied, "Tom Watson succeeded old Sam Cromwell as captain of the Lady Gay." "Our question," indignantly replied the chairman, "refers to the Lord Protector of England." "Oh," said Billy, "I don't give a hang for him. I am not looking for his place." Billy was ignominiously turned down and his papers marked "ignorant and insolent."

This was but a beginning, however, for Billy had a large number of friends, and appeals were made from one department to another. Finally, his senator took the case to Lincoln himself. The President sent for the papers, which by this time had become quite voluminous. He looked them over with a quizzleal smile and on the last one wrote this comment: "This seems to be a triangular contest between Oliver Cromwell, Charles' Stuart are both dead. If, upon investigation, the board finds such to be the fact, give the appointment to Bilty Pomeroy."

BILLY SUNDAY'S IDEA OF

BILLY SUNDAY'S IDEA OF WOMEN

Billy Sunday, musing on news from Hollywood and the Taylor shooting incident, says "Women are as dan-gerous as TNT." Adam said it and Marc Antony, Byron and a few mill-

Marc Antony, Byron and a few million others.

Billy Sunday will tell you that women are not dangerous to men that mind their own business. It Adam had said "Thank you, I don't eat apples," he would have kept out of trouble and the clothing business would not exist today.

It is not the woman's explosive nature, but the asinine character of man that makes the trouble. A middle-aged fool, crediting to his own charms by the influence of his pocketbook, is first an ass, then a corpse, when somebody happens to shoot him—and the blame is on the woman.

GOING TO TURKEY

Major Davis G. Arnold, a former veteran and former American direc-

the stockholders. The annual report of the president of the Road, which From Postmaster-General at a sal- has just been made, shows a deficit ery of \$12,000 to a Movie-General at of \$14,121,623 for the year 1921. The a salary of \$150,000 is something of a total net deficit up to December 31st dent that Movies pay better than holders would see any return for their money during the next generation at least. The total receipts for the year Boston is going to celebrate its 1921 fell behind those of 1920 by

> The movement in the National our navy far below that proposed by the four-power treaty by cutting the force down to 60,000 men is being strongly opposed on the floor of the House. Secretary Hughes has written a strong letter showing the futility of such an act. It is believed that 80,000 is the very lowest limit that can safely be adopted. President Harding is said to favor the larger aumber.

Announcement is made that the New York Yacht Club will hold its annual regatta this year, with the finish off Newport, where the customary races for the Asior cups will be

THE SOTH ARBOR DAY

Back in 1872 Nebraska appointed the first Arbor Day, to encourage iree planting, and since then it has kept up the good work by setting our 700,000 acres to trees. The idea has spread all over the country, until now Arbor Days are observed on various dates in 47 states.

The tendency in recent years has been to leave tree culture to public officials. If you inquire of old reddents as to who set out the supers trees found on the streets of many cities, you would usually learn that it was done by the old timers out of . public spirit. People would go out on a holiday or at other times, and set out a lot of trees, with no expectation of being paid for their work, and their descendants now bless their wise and kindly forethought.

In these times, when the majority of cities appropriate money from tax- . ation to set out trees, there is a texdency for citizens to lie back and look to public authority to perform the But as funds are chronically tašk. short in most cities, tree planting may be neglected to some extent. New streets are often opened without having anything done in the way of tree

There needs to be more of the real Arbor Day spirit, inspired by which citizens shall get out with spades and watering pots and set out trees that are needed on their own grounds and on street land and not wait for city officials to come along and do it for them with the taxpayers' money. The recurrence of the 50th anniversary of the first Arbor Day might well suggest to people the advantage of filling up the bare spots in their own neighborhood with some promising little saplings.

ODD FELLOWS' ANNIVERSART

The one hundred and third anniversary of Odd Fellowship in America will be observed by the local lodges of the Order on Monday evening, April 24, by a large street parade, followed by a supper, entertainment and dancing. On the previous evening. Sunday, the lodges will attend Divine service at-the First Baptist

Rhode Island, Excelsion and Oakland lodges; Canton Newport, Aquidneck Encampment, and Esther, Emnia and Sarah Rebekah lodges will join in the affair and all will take part in the street parade. Senator Arthur A. Sherman of Portsmouth will be Chief Marshal of the parade, and the Municipal Band has been engaged.

The route of march will terminate at the Odd Fellows Building, where supper will be served and a social time enjoyed until nine o'clock, when the party will proceed to the State Armory, where there will be entertainment and dancing.

Daylight saving has had a varied arcer throughout New England, Massachusetts is the only State where resident of Middletown, World War , daylight saving is a State law. In Rhode Island all the cities and large this year.

The New York Yacht Club has never found racing conditions anywhere better than they are in Rhode Island wafor the interior of Turkey to bring out

towas have adopted it by local ordinances. Probably 90 per cent. of the for the interior of Turkey to bring out
people have the benefit of it. In New Hampshire the cities and towns are forbidden by State law from using any but Standard time. In Maine and Connecticut there is no State law on it. Some of the cities in Maine bave in with Asia Minne and was on adopted it, but the observance is not so general as in this State. The same is true of Connecticut.

Col. and Mrs. H. Anthony Dyer of

I walked in Victory Boulevard
When silvered by the ray
Of waning moon the silent trees,
Up hill and far away,
And found I was in company
With many memories;
And many whisperings I heard,
As if from o'er the seas.

The memories took shape, and there I found a face I knew. And then another recognized, And then another recognized,
A sailor boy in blue;
And crowding still from out the night,
in blue, and khaki clad,
Came all I knew that went to fight,
And all of them were glad.

knew them every one before

I knew them every one before
They sailed across the sea;
And young they were, and strong and
brave,
Triumphant now to be;
And here they while away their time,
Who died in sacrifice,
Delighting with the friends they meet
On road to Paradise.

This Boulevard in memory,
By day a brilliant scene,
A lasting monument of love
Mid Nature's living green,
Leads upward from the western gate,
To climb the hill top o'er,
Descending where the ocean breaks

Descending where the ocean breaks Upon the eastern shore. And when the lights are dim and low,

And when the lights are dim and Before the sun arise,
They promenade this Boulevard Of Victory, and prize
The beauty of this overgreen Memorial that leads
Away to peace and rest for all Who win by glorious deeds.

M. F, Shea,

BOON TO MANKIND

Science of Canning Food of Immense Practical Value.

Pew Distaveries er Inventiens, it is Pointed Out, Have Been of Greater Benefit to Humanity.

Though less angetacular, the actence of canning was a discovery only equaled in importance by such invenand the atrolane. When we stop to realize that food, shelter and clothing are man's most vital needs, and what a large proportion of our food is pre-served for us today in canned form, we better understand the full signifi-cance of this important discovery.

Pickling or drying were the only methods of preserving foods that were known up until about a century ago. In 1705 the necessities of war prompted the French government to offer a reward of 12,000 francs for a better nighted of food preservation. The prize was awarded to Nicholas Appert, and his method stands today us the real basis of our present process of canning—numely, hermetic sealing and sterilization by heat.

This discovery has added immeasurably to the wealth of the world, because it has meant that at times of harvest the surplus crops, which it is impossible to get to market before they spoil, have not had to go to waste, but have been preserved for use at other periods of the year when Nature is producing less and when hat for the producing less and when, but for the science of canning, we would have to subsist on much less attractive fare This is conservation in the broadest and most economic sense of the word.

But the process of canning not only benefits the world at large; it has very definite advantages for each of us as individuals. For that much-talked-of Mr. Average-Man-in-the-Street and his Housewife-in-the-Kitchen, "canning" eliminates the seasons. In effect, it "makes summer last all the year 'round," and in midwinter brings us the crops of midsummer.

And canning also eliminates space

or sectionalism, for those of us who live in the interior may still enjoy oyaters, crabs, lobsters and other sea foods whenever we wish; and those of us who live in the eastern states may nevertheless have access to the delicious fruit crops of California and Hawali. And so on the world over. The ploneer in Alaska, and miner in the mountains of South America, the explorer in the Autarctic, men and women everywhere on the fringes of civilization, all have at hand—thanks to the can-the same wholesome appetizing foods that are served to the most exacting guest in an exclusive New York hotel. Because the science of canning has

so done away with time and space—with respect to food—the can has come to be known as a modern genie of the home. The housewife whose pantry shelves are well stocked with canned foods is able to choose her meal from whatever corner of the world her whim

Sacrifice Worthy of the Name.
The word "sacrifice" gains new
meaning when we think of the story
that is told about the three hundred children of an Armenian orphanage. So small amount of food had reached

the American relief workers in charge of the orphanage that they could give almost nothing even to the three hun-fred. * Each child got only a small place of bread and a few wainuts twice a day. Of course the food did not nearly satisfy their hunger, but it was enough to keep them alive.

When the children learned that

there were hundreds more in the nearby yitinges who could receive nothing at all they voluntarily gave up the walnuts. Before each meal they dropped their nots late a sack in one corner of the room, and when it was full some one of them would carry it to the frantic crowd in the street. Could there be a more generous sacrifice than that?--Xouth's Companion.

Airpianes' Good Record,

Probably the most remarkable thing about civil aviation in the past year been killed, or even seriously injured, in a British airpiane throughout 1921. And this, although during the summer, between 400 and 500 people a week were crossing the channel by air, and although well over 1,000 a week were being taken up for joy rides in this country. For this we have to thank not only the skill of the pilots and sirplane mechanics, but the aeronautical inspection department and the controller of serodromes and licenses who have made sure that only first class men and machines have been allowed to carry passengers,--London Opinion.

Easter Egg of Death.

The city of Paris, a few years before the war, presented the late czar of Russia with an Easter egg containing jewels to the value of \$10,000. The year one of his revolutionary subjects sent him an egg stuffed with dynamite, timed to explode at a certain hour. The weight of the egg aroused suspicion, and a tragedy was averted by the secret police opening the egg and discovering its contents.

Parle Taxes Altitude.

The higher shows the payement Paritians live the higher taxes they pay. In place of the unpopular levy on pianos, the stair carpets and elevators of apartment houses will be taxed. The more stair carpet or elevator you use the more you pay,-Scientific Ameri-

Rare Indeed.

In a recently published story occurs the following: "Having thrust a New Testament Into his pocket before Farting he now took it out and read the Twenty-third Psalm." This must have been a rare copy of the Testament, unknown to any person other than the author and his character.

Peculiar Properties of the Precious Com Must Be Thoroughly Understood by the Lapidary.

A diamond cutter, writing for the London Mail, relates some interesting facts as to forms into which diamonds are cut to enhance their luster. A diamond is the hardest substance in nature and cannot even be scratched except with another diamond, while some stones can be cut only with their

Yet the hardest of all can be cleft by a heavy blow delivered in the right direction; that is, parallel to the faces of the eight sides which its crystal shows. It is this property that permits the very large stones, such as the "Cullinan" dlamond, to be worked.

In spite of this, a diamond has the simplest composition of all precious stones, for it is only crystalized carbon, and a near relation to ordinary

graphite, usually called "blacklead."

But it has been formed by enormous pressure in the remotest depths of the carthie crust, and probably forced toward the surface by steam.

The principal forms into which additional is entare:

Brilliants, with an octagonal face surrounded by many smaller facets.

surrounded by many smaller facets.

Rose diamonds, with a flat base, above which are two rows of triangular facets, the uppermost terminating

in a point. Table diamonds, which are thin stones cut with triangular facets.

· What makes the diamond so precious is the presence of inward "fire"the mysterious gleams of blue and red that change with every movement, and which makes such an appeal to our

sense of beauty.

The charm of precious stones lies in their brilliancy and luster, the intensity of the latter depending upon the polish of the surface; for if the stone is dull or uneven the light is

scattered and not reflected.

The only stones at all approaching It are zircon and the green garnet called "ollvine." The luster of all other stones is vitreous, such as seen on the surface of broken glass. And the third type is that shown by resins.

In order to bring out the full beauty of a stone it must be cut in such a way that the facels reveal its splendor, and the art of the inpldary rests upon his knowledge of what becomes of the light when it falls upon the stone; so he must understand the laws of reflection and refraction.

When a white light is refracted into a colorless stone it changes and is split up into a spectrum. Since the refractive index increases progressively as the wavelength of the light decreases. a normal spectrum is violet at one and and passes through green and yellow to red at the other end; for instance, in the familiar rainbow. The width of the spectrum also varies, and it is this "dispersion" that determines the

It would be difficult to name any substance around which has been woven such a web of romance.

Safety Deposit Free.

The story comes from Scottsburg and it shows all the shrewd persons are not in the large centers of population. A stranger of ordinary ap-pearance and apparently of moderate nearmine and apparently of moderate means wilked into the bink and asked to borrow \$5. He was told the bank did not loan such small sums, but when he insisted that the business of a bank was to loan money, that he needed the sum mentioned, and that he had good collateral, the note was made out, the banker regarding it as n good loke. Then the stronger pulled out \$10,000 worth of Liberty bouds as collateral and left them, renacking that at another bank they had wished to charge him \$5 for a safety deposit hox to keep them in, but now the houk would keep them for him free, and he would have the bank's \$5 to amuse bimself with.—Indianap-

Thinking and Doing.

"It is perfectly easy to write 1922" if you only think what you are doing." remarks the Boston Globe.

That is one of the great Its that continually interpose hazards and obstacles in the path of the weary mun-dane pilgrim. Possibly it is the most of our errors and sins of omission, especially those of a minor character, are due to our failure to think what we are doing. But the mere recornition of this failure and the earnest desire to correct it will not prove sufficient in most cases as an effectual remedy. The great trouble is that it is practically impossible to think what one is doing in very many particu-

Valuable Phosphate Fumes. Millions of tons of phosphates prely as a result of the perfection of a new reclamation system devised by the United States Department of Agri

Heretofore heavy annual wastes of valuable phosphatic material have oc curred during the mining and manufacturing processes. The new method of controlling these losses consists in mixing the "run of mine" phosphate with sand and coke and smelting the mass in an electric or fuel-fed furnace. In this process the phosphoric acid is driven off as a fume and may be readits collected in concentrated form,

Chilean Oil Field.

The most promising petroleum field so far discovered in the Province of Antofagasta, Chile, is that in the pass of Siglia, near the Argentine frontier; but it remains to be seen if the petroleum will be found in prying quanti-

Spiritualistic Mania.

From Southern Bavaria comes the report of an entire family of 11 meraters going insense through spiritualistic experiments. The neighbors found them, after destroying their furniture, about to offer up an infant as a sacrifice to the "spirit of pure -Scientific American.

ART IN CUTTING DIAMONDS TELLS CAVALRY FEATS IN WAR IN PALESTINE

Yankee Officer Declares Horsemen Carried Day for Allenby in Holy Land Drive.

Cavalry won the war, at least so much of the world condict as was fought out in Palestine, according to Lieut. Col. Edward Davis, United States army, who has just returned to Washington to present to the general staff his observations on more than six years' service with the amples of other nations.

States in the World war, and afterward, Colonel Davis serred with the forces of Great Britain, France, Russia, Italy, Serbia and Greece. According to Colonel Davis, his most valuable experience was with the British cavalry during the Jerusalem cam-

paign,
In both the Jerusalem and Damascus campaigna, Colonel Davis said, the master stroke was delivered by the cavalry. He described several of the mounted charges made by General Allenby's forces, and explained that the most striking results were attained by those swift; and unexpected blows at

enemy infantry and artillery groups.
"After the British had reached what looked like a stalemate on the Gaza-Beersheba line," Colonel Davis said; "It was decided to employ cavalry in a final effort to pierce the Turkish defenses. The British strategists decided cavalry could operate best against one end of the line, and a mounted squadron was sent to bite off an end of the intreachments that had resist-

ed every effort at capture.
"Within an hour the cavalry had effected contact with the Turks, and then began a process that might best be described as 'rolling up' that thin line that so long had resisted every effort at assault. The operation was a complete success, and the entire line was in British control within ten

22222222222222222 AROUND THE WORLD ON FOOT IS AIM OF THESE TWO BOYS



Edgar Arthur Deifays and William J. Conroy left Hollywood, Cal., last September for a biking trip around the world. They plan to visit first the 48 states, securing the signatures of the imports and pestimisters of every city in which they step. After the American tour they will soil for Eu-rope and continue their long hike which they estimate will take seven

ATTACKED BY WILD WOMAN

Kentucky Oil Man. Will Probably Carry Scars for Life. F. P. Mitchell, field man for a pe-

troleum company, has arrived at Booneville, Ky., from the Owsley county mountain territory bearing wounds which will keep him disabled for some time. He will probably be scarred for

Mitchell says he was attacked by wild woman. She was armed with a knife, or razor, and rushed at Mitchell, slashing him several times on the hands.

Mitchell notified the officers and a posse was sent after the woman, but no trace of her could be discovered. Mitchell says she was half clad and presented the appearance of having wandered a long time in the mountains, . Many persons have seen the woman but so far as la known, Mitchell is the only person she has at-

FIND MANY SKELETONS

Supposed Indian Burying Place is

Olscovered in Virginia.
The finding of approximately 800 human skeletons in a cave in the mountains near Bristol, Va., has been reported by Prof. Henry Woodings of

that city.

The hones were in a cone-shaped heap about 30 feet high and 80 feet in diameter at the base. Professor Woodman stated, and are thought to be those of Indians.

Tomahawks and beads also were found to the cave, which Professor Woodman thinks was the burial ground of Indians several centuries ago. Archaeologists from the several colleges in this section are planning to make a thoronian hise-tigation of the cave

Not Flattering.

I am unused to children and besides knowing no fullaby sours I have no voice to carry a tune. I offered to care for a neighbor's child one afternoon. The child grew tired and asked me to rock her and sing. : I began bravely but she stopped me and said; "You don't need to sing, I dess. Your songs make me wider awake."--Erchange,

TELLS HOW TO RUN A FURNACE

United States Bureau of Mines Gives Some Pointers.

KEEP FIRE BOX FILLED UP

tities Must Be Supplied, Coal and Air: the First One Pays For the Other is Free-Matter of Keeping a Fire Overnight is Merely Question of Supplying the Right Amount

Advice to operators of house heating furnaces, who under the keen urge of chill blasts of winter have applied to the bureau of mines for a solution of difficulties experienced in caring for fires over night, is given in a statefent by O. P. Hood, chief mechanical engineer of the bureau.

There are several ways of manag-ing a furnace as there are several ways of driving a horse, says Mr. Hood. The general principle is quite obvious, but that principle can be applied in different ways. In the process of combustion two quantities must be supplied—coal and air. The coal one pays for, the air one gets for nothing, but the quantity of air required in weight is from 12 to 20 times as much as the quantity of coal required. If one had to pay for air he would pay a great deal more attention to the supply of this necessary material, Mr.

Keeping a Fire Over Night. Given a bed of coals that are red hot, the fire will burn just in proportion as air is fed through the fuel bed. The matter of keeping a fire over night, Mr. Hood asserts, is made easy by having a bed of fuel large enough so that at least the center of enough so that at least the center of it can keep red hot without being chilled by the cold sides of the fur-nace or the cold salph below. If absolutely no air was fed through the fuel bed the fire would in time go out because of loss of heat. The problem, then, is to feed just air enough through the fuel bed to maintain tem-

The ashpit of most furnaces leaks enough air so that if there is a considerable draft or suction above the fuel bed produced by the climney more air will leak into the ashpit and up through the fuel bed than is needed to simply unintain the tempera-ture, Mr. Hood explains. Too much air feed through the fire would burn up the coal and the fire would not

The problem then is to cut down the flow of air through the fuel bed. This can be done in numerous ways; one can put on a large appoint of conf and cover the ton with very fine coal, or even with ashes. This increases the resistance through the fuel bed, so that only a small amount of nir flows. Another way, and a good way, too, according to Mr. Hood, is to allow ashes to accumulate on the grate to add to the resistance of the flow of air.

Keep Fire Box Filled. While this is a good way in mild weather, it is not so good in severe wenther, because one cunnot get as much coal luto the fire box and it is usually best to keep the fire box com-pletely filled with fuel. Even when the resistance through the fuel bed is increased, if the draft is maintained there is upt to be too much leakage through the ashnit and too vigozons a fire. By opening the check draft so that air can flow up the chinney with-out flowing through the fuel bed, the air passing through the fuel bed is greatly reduced. It makes fittle difference whether this is done by open-ing the wheek draft in the chimney or by opening the damper in the door, also, ing the air to flow above the fuel bed. In the latter case, however, the air is drawn through the boder and helps to cool off the boiler in addition to checking the flow of air through the fuel hed.

"Tact." Sir Chartres Biron, Landon's chief magistrate, once gave a lecture on "Tact" and incidentally related a story of a Scottish minister who on one oc-casion thus addressed a condemned criminal: "Donald, mon, the gullows are ready, the hangman's ready, the rope's ready-are ye ready?'-Chicago Herald.

Boxwood Hard to Obtain.

to this country we once used tons of the Turkish and Persian boxwood for engraving, but this finely textured wood to now difficult to obtain and very high priced. Ordinarily we use 3.000 tons of it annually.



Bathe with Cuticura Soap and hot water to free the pores of impurities and follow with a gentle application of Cuticura Ointment to scothe and heal. Cuticura Talcum is ideal for Successing and perfuming.

Emple Sach Freit y Mail Address: "Orders kabstates Dept. 117. Maides 18, Mass." Sold everywhere. San See. Getment Mandes 18 them See.

Cuticura Soup shaves without muy.

SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1922

Incorporated 1819

The Savings Bank of Newport

Newport, R. I.

Deposits made on or before Saturday, April 15, 1922, begin to draw interest on that date.

INTEREST 4 1=2 PER CENT PER ANNUM

DON'T NEGLECT LITTLE ECONOMIES

they soon count up and amount to considerable. Save systematically and deposit weekly with the Industrial Trust Company. Why delay another week what you can ido now? Open an account today.

4 Per Ceut, Interest paid on Participation Accounts

Money deposited on or before the 15th of any month, draws interest from the 1st of that month.

THE INDUSTRIAL TRUST COMPANY

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MAKEL WILLIAM BOTO IS HYDE OR THE LEGISEP

SIMON KOSCHNY'S SONS

Manufacturing Confectioners

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NEWPORT, R. I.

CHOCOLATES A SPECIALTY MARZIPAN CONFECT.

All Chocolate Goods are made of Walter Baker Chocolate Covering

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CAKES A SPECIALTY * INDIVIOUAL ICES AND SHERBETS

Promettly. Attracte to CHOICE CANDIES MADE DAILY

TELEPHONE CONNECTION

Had Almost Too Much Learning. The cultured calculators have been extremely tare. The extraordinary Baratter may, perhaps, be cited, born in 1721, who, at the age of twelve, had all the mathematicians guessing. He could read at three; at four he could speak Latte, French and German; at seven be knew Greek and Hebrew; at eleven he had written a 'dictionary of the last two tengues; at thirteen he was seeding contributions to the various learned societies, etc. Finally, at nineteen, on Sept. 5, 4740, having learned apparently all there was to know, he died. That's what much learning leads to.

About Rabbita.

California produces the finest fur-bearing rabbits in the world. Texas is a close second; Utah and Okia-homa are great producing states. The rabbit thrives upon alfalfa hay and barley. All of these may be had in California 385 days in the year. The ermine rabbit, a close rival of the little white-furred weaset has been gained by crossing the Russian white rabbit, which has the color, with the Himslaya rabbit, which has the soft under for, and again with the Angora rabbit, which has the requisite length of coat.

Whipping Ended Romance.
This little episode in my life occurred when I was but six years of age. A neighbor's boy, Jack, and I loved each other. All was settled be tween us that we should get married and start housekeeping in our coal house, which was not used during the summer. We had to furnish our house first. All went on well until our parents began missing thingsdishes, etc. A whipping apiece and our remance ended.—Calengo Journal,

Travelers in France often remark on the neatness and cleanliness of its streets, and before long they discover how they become so. Any fine mornliez one may see women and children. sweeping the street husly, with brooms made of bunches of twigs bound together. Every speck of dirt is banished from the coldlestones, and that is why it is no hardship to walk in the streets, for in many French towns there are no seleval'ts. It is the carried instinct for cleanliness that makes these women sween the streets. for no law demands that they shall

No Adulteration Possible There. There are many odd and interesting sights to be seen in Paris. Some of them would surprise the American bay or girl. In the older sections of the city the milkman goes from door to door, playing his "Pan Pines" (a bunch of reeds tied together) and fothe milked. He stops before the door of each of his "regular customers," who are sure of getting fresh milk,

The Hopeless Search. Every once in a while we read of

man living in poverty fulling held buillions. And every time we read that sort of a news item we seen that horizon of our family sky in the hope of finding some distant relative who might some day do that thing for us, but always with the same result. If there are any millionaires in our family we haven't located them,

The Wool Combers.

in the Latin quarter of Paris one often sees groups of bareheaded women, sitting in some quiet corner of the street, perhaps within a church door, picking and combine the wool of their mattresses. No matter how poor a French peasant may be, he almost always nossesses a comfortable had with wool mattress,

Normandy Seaweed.

The Normandy farms near the coast are rich and furtile. They are well tilled and fed with the seaweed that is cast up on the shore. Great carts, drawn by sturdy Normandy borses, pass and repass with their loads of seaweed, which makes a splendid dressing for the farms.

Washington's Popularity, It would have surprised General Washington, had he known how future generations were to prize or ansmallest possession. A china parte which he used, and which was inter In the collection of President Andrew Jackson, recently sold for \$910 at an auction in New York city.

Swallowed Each Other. A perfectly formed hard-shell crab-about the size of the end of a person's thumb was found in an oyster shell. The crab had evidently been swallowed by the oyster, but presumably it proved too much for the oyster, as there was no ogster in the shell when it was

\$xoxoxoxoxoxoxoxoxoxoxoxox

The Girl Bootlegger

By FRANK H. WILLIAMS

Loxoxoxoxoxoxoxoxoxoxox A 1932, by McClure Newspaper Syndicate. The girl's name was Agnes Combinghand. She was young, pretty and alert. In the khaki suit, with regulation

uriny trousers which she wore, the Cooked more like a boy than a girl. Now she was seated in her small touring car beating it rapidly over a stone road from Detroit to Indiana. The space just in front of the rear next of the car was piled, with six cases of whisky which had been brought from Canada the hight be-fore. Over this was a worn carpet.

In the Indiana city to which the girl was bound her parage was waiting for her. He was the actual rates agent -the man who disposed of the wet goods at prices running up to \$15 a quart to the leading business men of the city. Since Agaes had gone into partnership with him in this bootlegging deal they had cleaned up over \$3,000 and the start of their partnership in crime was only three

montlis past. But as Agnes drove swiftly and audeclously, her pretty face looked troubled. She wasn't happy at all. Two things were worrying her deeply. One of these was the fact that it was against her better nature to be a bootgger, and the other was that her old-time sweetheart, Tom Moore, whom she hadn't seen for years, had turned up in Detroit just before she had started on this trip to Indiana and had made violent love to her again,

Agnes had thought that all her former sentiment for Tom had left her. She had thought that her affections were entirely centered on John Greenleaf her bootlegging partner. But now she wasn't so sure about it.

Though Agnes didn't fully realize it, the conflict which was now going on in her heart was really a conflict between right and wrong. Before going anto partnership with Greenless she had been as poor as a church mouse but had led an irreproachable, life Now she had more money than she bad ever had before and her conscience was hurting her.

Tom's arrival had brought affairs to a crisis, for Tom was undeniably good, undenlably square and honest What was to be the outcome? Would she continue to make money boot-

legging? Or would she give heed to Tom's avowals of love and turn around and be the sort of woman he would like her to be?.

It was while Agnes, unhappy and discontented, was burrying along the Indiana highway, that she became suspicious of a car some distance behind her. It was her habit while running a cargo of liquor through to keep a wary eye for suspicious cars and nov she realized that the car behind her had been following her for some time Was it the car of a prohibition officer?

This thought troubled Agues more than ever, now that her conscience was awake and active, and, consequently, she put on more speed than ever, hoping quickly to leave the ear

But the car kept coming right along. More than that, it kept gaining on her. Soon it was abreast of her.

Then Agnes gasped. The driver of the car was Tom Moore!'
Quite astonished at Tom's unex

pected appearance beside her, Arnes brought her own machine to a quick Tom did likewise. Agnes got out of her car and rushed up to Tom. "Why Tom!" she cried. "what are you doing here? I thought you were

back in Detroit."

It seemed to Agnes that Tom looked

avasive.
T've got a job," said Tom briefly.
"What doing?" queried Agnes.
Tom hesitated. He looked at her

for a brief moment, then looked away.
"Well, you know," said Tom, "you shways said I didn't get ahead or
make any money because I was too

upon saying this,

"Yes," said Agnes.
"Well," went on Tom. "I've about come to the conclusion that you're right about it. A fellow's got to be a little crooked to get shead nowadays. I guess I'm no better than any one elts. I guess it's up to me to quit being so sanctimonious."

Agnes heard him, simost unbellev-

ingly. But there could be no doubt about what he was saying. And as the real meaning of what Tom was saying sank into Agnes's consciousness she felt her heart sinking. Somehow it semed as though her last hold on everything that was good and sweet and pulcolesome was slipping away

from her.
"Why, Tom," the orled, "what do

you mean? I mean this!" exclaimed Tom.

With a outck movement of his right band he threw back the side curtains which had screened his rear seat. Then he pointed dramatically to a carnet covered load just in front of the rear seat.

Agnes could hardly believe her eyes. Could it be possible that Tom-the man she had always thought to be the best man in the world-was ac-

But perhaps the was mistaken after

With a quick rush to the car Agnes jerked away the curput covering. There beneath the covering reposed

six hooze cases! Agnes staggered back as though she had been struck. Tom a bootlegger! Tom, the man who had held fast to ideals and to honesty and to everything worth while in the face of all temptations. To think of Tom going in for this sort of thing. It was bad enough for Agnes to be in it, but for Tom, too— She felt bart. dreadfully hurt.

"Tom, how could you?" she cried. once in a while.

"How could you?"

It seemed to Agnes that Tom looked abashed. But he gazed at her steadily nevertheless.

"It can't be so terribly bad," he said "or-you wouldn't be doing it." Agnes put her hand up to her face at this as though to ward off a blow. She really felt almost as though Tom-had struck her. Certainly he had hurt ther, and yet she really deserved it. Undoubtedly she was the cause of Tom getting into this.

"They tell me you're in love with a bootlegger," said Tom. "If that's the

sort of man who can win your lave, then me for it. I can booting as well ar any one else. And you know I'd do anything for you, Agnes-almost

Agnes retreated swiftly to her cur-She simply couldn't speak, How Tom's words brought the whole situation home to her! Was she really in love with a hootlegger? Or had she been swept off her feet by the easy money, the excitement, the lure of John

Greenleaf's skilled wooing? Without another word Agues crawled Into her car and started furlously down the road.

Quite suddenly she had come to a decision. She knew now just where she stood, just what she was going to do, just what sort of future life she was going to lead.

As she sped down the road she

turned and looked back. Tom was following close behind her. A grim, set look came into her face as she made this discovery.

A mile she sped down the road, then another mile and a half-mile further before she stopped with a rattling of the car's brake-hands directly in the middle of a concrete bridge over a little stream. As sho stupped she saw Tom draw up beside ,her.

Without looking at Tom, Agnes jerked the six cases of liquor from the tonneau of her car. Then, quickly, efficiently, she threw each bottle over the bridge to the rocks in the river below, where each bottle smashed to bits as it fell. When she had finlahed with this she dumped the cases themselves over the bridge into the

Then she turned mugically to Toni. "I'm through with it—all through,"
she cried. "I'm going to turn over every cent I've made by bootlegging to

for a moment she stopped as an in-

faite sorrow came into her face.

"Oh, Tom." she cried. "I'm sorry—
so terribly sorry you've skildded. never loved Greenleaf-1 can see that now. It was simply infatuation. And I could never, never love a man who wasn't perfectly square and honest and upright!"

To Agnes's great surprise a smile came to Tom's face at this.

"I knew it!" exulted Toni. you were O. K. at heart even if you did make a mistake. I knew you couldn't love a man who was a lawbreaker. So, look!"

From the car Tom jerked one of the booze cases. Quickly he broke one of the bottles on the bridge.

"Smell it! Taste It!" he cried.

"Colored water! That's all it is. There's no booze in my car. I'm not a bootlegger. I filled up the car with this fake stuff to wake you up. And I did-thank heaven!"

For just a moment Agnes gazed at Tem in amazement. Then a great joy rushed into her heart. She flew into

Tom was still square and honest and upright-the one, man she really loved -the only kind of man she could love!

HONORED FIDELITY OF PAGE

Napoleon, Himself Irreligious, preciated Youngster True to Faith . He Had Been Taught,

When at the summit of his power, after Europe had bowed to his despotic rule, the great Napoleon was present one evening at the Comedia Francaise in Paris. During the course of the performance his eyes wandered from the stage over the rast throng of spectators gathered about him, until they rested finally upon his young page, to whom he was very partial (for he hore a-name and title of the theon), and who, he noticed, kept his hand concealed under a fur rug that lay folded on his knees. This strunge position and utter lack of interest in the players, made the emperor very curlous, and, suddenly thrusting his hand into the fur, he discovered between the fingers of the page-s rosary.

At that period the resary was far from being in favor at the French court; and the young dake blashed

expecting a severe reprimated. "Ah, Auguste, I have caught you!" exclained the emperor. Wolf, I am pleased. You are above the silly scenes of the stage. One day you will pleased. be a man." And, returning the beads to their owner, he added: "Continue I will not interrupt you again."

The page died cardinal archbishop of Beasoncon, where he left a cherished memory of plety and good works.

The Real Count.

Sunday School Teacher-Jimms, do you count ten before you hit another

Jimmy-Naw! Do referee counts ten after I hits him !- Life. Points the Way-For Others.

We are not disparaging idealism, but an "idealist" is too frequently a man who has high notions of what the other fellow ought to do.-Boston Transcript.

Removing the Pinfeathers,

To remove obstinate pinfeathers from a fowl use one of the ordinary little (ten cent) strawberry hullers that can be bought almost anywhere.

Safety First.

If the stenographer is middle aged and plain it is a sign the wife is in the habit of dropping in at the other

SMOOTH CROOKS STEAL BILLIONS

Small Investors Robbed of Savings by Bunco Men.

GENERAL CLEAN-UP PLANNED

Rigid Probe Being Made of Bucket Shop Activities by Federal Authorities-Poor Widows and Orphans Among the Victims of Slick Stock Sålesmen-Many Have Lost Every Cent of Life's Savings to Ruthless Money Sharks.

More than \$6,000,000,000 has been swindled from American investors by sitck stock salesmen during the last four years, according to officials who are engaged in a nation-wide probe of bucket-shops and fake stock propositions. Most of this money, it was said, was mulcted from poor widows and working men, who entrusted their savlags of years into the hands of smooth Witli federal agents taking a hand, and full co-operation promised by Attorney General Daugherty, a general clean-up of fliegal stock transactions is seen by officials who are pushing prosecutions against the alleged

While New York city lends in the prosecution of bucket-shop promoters in the present nation-wide clean-up campaign, there are a total of 480 cases in federal courts, according to Attorney General Daugherty, in which 874 persons have been arrested or indicted.

Not Confined to Brokers.

Most of the cases, the attorney general explained, were fake oil stock companies, although the swindling schemes ranged from bucket-shops and mining stocks to patent "elephant-carcher" promotions. Elch harvests are reaped by swindlers he asserted. ause people do not take pains to investigate what they put their money

The Department of Justice, Mr. Daugherty continued, comes into the prosecution of such cases through violation of the postal laws in the use of the mails to defraud, but he said that in his opinion the matter was one for state action. A conference of state blue-sky law commissioners, he suggested, should draft a uniform law carrying a uniform punishment for stock swindlers. He said also he be-lieved in more stringent laws by the states and heavier penalties in such enses.

Missouri Led in Victims. Quoting from his reports, Mr. Daugherty said the Northern district of Missouri led in the amount involved in pending fake stock cases, with a total of \$31.792.000. The attorney reneral estimated that \$3,500,000 had been sunk in the Florida Everglades land scheme, in which most of the investors bought water instead of earth for their

cash outlays. Morathun 100,000 persons have been victimized by bucket-shop operators in New York city alone in the last year, according to an estimate by District.
Attorney Banton. The victims range from the poor and uninitiated to the moderately wealthy and well informed, who probably would not have fared as badly as they did had not the stock market been so favorable to operations

of the bucketeers. Reputable Brokers in Arms.

Officials of the New York Stock exchange and the Consolidated exchange are co-operating in the efforts to "clean up Wall street." Reputable brokers welcomed the inquiry as a means of ridding the financial district of a longstanding evil.

Scores of bucketeers are under arrest, released on heavy ball, or have left for parts unknown. Many firms, after volug through bankruptcy and then opening offices again, are closing up rapidly. Books and documents of many of the bankrupt firms have been selzed, showing the fiseding has been

widespread. Many of those their experiences to the deltrict attorney's office are persons of small means who could ill afford to lose their savings. Some of the manipulators, mas querading as bons-fide brokerage houses, used Fonzi methods, according to the investigators.

A favorite scheme, it was said, was to full the unsuspecting investor into a state of security by paying bim cash dividends for a time. The bucket-shop operator would explain to the investor when he bought bonds that coupons were not issued because this would involve unnecessary bookkeeping. After receiving dividends for a mouth or two the investor would seek out his broker," only to learn that he had disappeared, leaving behind some fine office furniture but no forwarding address,

Many Women Fletced. Many women are among the victims of smooth stock salesmen and bucketthop "scouts." In the majority of cases, however, the women, while wanting the simplers prosecuted, do not want to be drawn into the case as witnesses' because they do not want their husbands to know that they have

been "playing the market." Many persons who had worked ceaselessly for years at small wages have lost every cent of their life savings to the cuthless money sharks. Families have been left in want and privation. Widows have innocently given their all to the bucketeers, expecting to resp a cozy income for the remainder of their lives only to lose their incomes and now stand on the

brink of starvation, A janitress told the district attorney that she drew from the bank her entire life savings, amounting to \$1,900, to give to three men who were form-ing a brokerage concern and who promised to buy her stocks which would pay big dividends. A few days

later the firm failed and the woman

learned the three men had added her mite to the sum they had fleeced else-where and then left the country.

A policeman told of losing his \$3,000 nestegg, which was invested in stock paying 7 per cent, when he turned it over to a bucket-shop which guaranteed to pay him 12 per cent. One man told the district attorney he dropped \$19,999 in eight months in deals which discovered too late were crooked.

Many investors were placated, according to the investigators, when the bucket-shop operators sent them sales confirmation slips showing that stock actually had been ordered from a reputable concern in the inuncial district. The swindlers would then sell the stock, pocket the money and disappear from their temporary offices.

Spent Money Lavishly. Bucket-shop operators spent money layishly, although in many cases they began business with little or nothing sometimes paying the first month's rent from proceeds from the initial "suckers." Sums obtained from others ostensibly for legitimate layestments were devoted to the purchase, or rental, of fine office furniture. A "ticker" was installed, the buckeleers fitted out with automobiles, and the "firm" was on the high road to financial success-until a wary luvestor caused the "brokers" to leave for parts unknown.

The stock exchange of Detroit, Mich., has declared war on the bucketshops. Jacob Nathan, president of the exchange, said that the organization immediately would place investigators in the field to get accurate data on the extent of the operations of bucket-shops there, and that the assistance of state banking and securities commission had been pledged in the campaign it is proposed to launch. Prose-cutions will be instituted wherever it is possible, Mr. Nathan said.

Other cities are following the example of Detroit and a determined ef-fort is being made from coast to coast to stamp out the bucket shop evil and to drive from the country, or place behind the burs, the smooth stock sales-men who have defrauded thousands of persons out of their entire savings.

HATCHED IN HIS POCKET

Kentucky Man Placed Egg in His Poc ket and Forgot It. Robert S. Porter, a Paris, Ky., bust

ness man, told of an unusual occurrence, the truth of which he vouches

He sald Charles Maditison a Nicho las county farmer, was sitting in the lobby of the Paris court house near a radiator which was giving heat at full blast. Madison, with an exclamation of surprise, suddenly reached into the pocket of his heavy overcoal and found there was a newly hatched chicken. As he pulled the fluffy ball out of his pocket he and those who surrounded him were astonished. The chick was alive and chirplay.

Madison said to those who ran in from every direction as the word passed that he had placed the egg in his pocket more than a week ago had forgotten it. The warmth of the pocket and the heat of the radiator had caused the chicken to batch. Madithen drew from his pocket the shell of the egg from which the chick en had emerged.

The farmer presented the chicken Deputy Sheriff Gibson of Paris who will attempt to raise the fowl.

VETERAN ON LONG TRAMP

Tramps 1,000 Miles to Go Over Old Civil War Battlefield

C. B. Wintersteen, eighty years of age, Civil war veteran, is resting at the home of his cousin; Mrs. J. A. Mc-Junkin, at Crestline, O., after completing a hike of 1,000 miles from Minneapolia, Minn., to Chattanooga:

Wintersteen was a member of Com pany C, 64th Ohio Infantry. He vis-ited Chattanooga in 1913, at the time of the encampment, and always had a desire to return and look over the

battlefields on which he fought.

He left on his faunt in September, he said, and arrived in Chattanooga Oct. 13. He spent sixteen days there. visiting the battlefields and then walked an additional one hundred miles to Atlanta, Ca. He went from Atlanta to Louisville, completing his walk of 1,000 miles.

ELUDES ALL HUNTERS

Huge Silver Fox With Pelt Worth \$2,000 May Be Killed.

A big silver fox, whose fur is val-ued at \$2,000 by woodsmen who have seen him, was observed near Lobachs-ville, Pa., recently.

The animal is believed to be the same one seen several years ago at Rockland and in the Oley valley, cluding all efforts to trap.him.

Hunters and trappers all over the Lobachsville region are hunting the fox in the hope of capturing him. The animal is of great size and his fur and brush are said to be magnificent in markings and color.

Daily Thought. When all is done, human life is at

the greatest and the best, but like a forward child, that must be played with and humored a little to keep it quiet till it falls askep and then the care is over.-Traple. The Architect of St. Paul's. Sir Christopher Wren's salery was

\$1,000 a year as architect of St. Paul's.

He got only part of it in order to hur-

ry him to finish it. He was dismissed

after 40 years' service, when he was

eighty-two. "There's a Reason."

"Ethel is taking violin lessons." "To she? Why, the poor girl hasn't the slightest ear for music." "I know. But she has beautiful elbows."—Pearson's Weekly

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

DISASTER OF 1917

Inside Secret of the Great World War Now Revealed.

Crushing Defeat of the French Armies Under General Rivolte Due to .That Leader's Overconfidence,

The Revue de Paris is printing, month by month, the fullest account yet given of the greatest disaster sustained by the ailles on the western front during the war. This was the defeat of the French armies under General Nivelle between Reims and Solssons on April 16, 1917. The account is given by M. Painteve, who was the French war minister at that time, though he only came into office when the plans for the battle were complete and their execution almost inevitable. M. Painleve often has been attacked for his own action before and after the smash, so he speaks as a party to a case. Still, more of what he says is only new in the sense that it has not been fully published before, though it was substantially known to the French and British general staffs within a few weeks of the calamity. The French attack, commonly known at the time as the Chemin des Dannes attack, was to be the main blow of the Franco-British offensive for the year. Sir Doughas Halg, placed provisionally and with some qualification under the supreme command of Nivelle, was to attack on April 9 from pear Arras in the north to our right flank near St. Quentin in

the south.

Our part of the work was to draw off the German strength from the critical point, to kill and be killed and keep Ludendorff busy rather than to penetrate far. The whole scheme was Nivelle's. Nivelle had been made commander in chief in succession to Johne the Christmas before to the exclusion of Foch and Pelain. Nivelle was at the moment the latest fashion in gen-French political feeling that winter was in a state of reaction against the "Somme school"—the school of Foch and Halg, the "limited objective" school, the school which re-stricted the depth of infantry advances to ground on which artillery had quite rulned the enemy's defense. Nivella represented a new "Verlinb school" of swifter, deeper advance. He had suc ceeded at Vaux and Douaumont a few months before, by making his men advance in a way that the "Somme would have thought recklessbecause they or their predicessors had tried it in 1915 and found it disastrous, but this was forgotten; fashlou had changed; it had gone back to the more slashing fashions of 1814 and 1915: Foch and Haig were back num bers. Nivelle was the man, and wis-dom would die with him. So he was given the whole Franco-Brillsh offen-sive in 1917 to mold at his will.

His mind was completely made up by New Year's day 1017. He had not shadow of doubt, from then on, that he would be able to drive straight northward from Itelms lowards Brussels behind the German front, cutting off the German northern armies. To any-one, soldier or statesman, who sug-gested a doubt or an extra precaution he said, in effect, 'Leave it to me. I pledge you my word we shall win."
To infect the troops with his own optimism he circulated freely among regimental officers full written details of the plan of attack, the date, the at-tacking strength, everything. This was done in January. Within a fortnight the enemy knew it all. Ludendorff in his book of memoirs tells us how a German raiding party captured, in the pocket of a dead French captain of the second division, the French plan of battle. 'The Garmans' had now two months in which to fit up as an abat-toir the ground which Nivelle meant to capture first. They draw back their whole line between Arras and the British right, futilizing the great part of the intended British division. Then they sent down to the Reims-Soissons front the troops thus economized. Then they rigged up on the bigh flats of Vauciere and Craonne, where the chief hopes of Nivelle's coming attack centered, such an aggression of machine guns and quick-firing guns, hood-ed with concrete and metal; as no troops ever had to face, before or after.-Manchester (Eng.) Guardian.

A Welsh Post Miner.

Huw Menal Williams is Wales poet miner, who bids fair to bring Welsh literature to the attention of the Angle-Saxon world. Born in Carnar-vonshire, Williams has been a coal miner at Glamorgan since he was six-teen. His work has therefore been entirely inspired among the sordid sur-roundings of a mining town. Intellectually, he is a self-made man. The remarkable thing about William's verse is that it is written in English -an acquired language for him and one that he has no extraordinary com mand of. Ills book, "Through the Upcast Shaft," is causing a furore in England.-From Argonaut.

Iceland Ponies.

Iceland ponies run well in company. Out of fifteen or twenty, one or two will soon be recognized as the leaders, and the rest will follow these; but no amount of whipping will persuade them to go even a short distance separately-a fact which the traveler soon hads to be very inconvenient if his pany does not happen to be a lead er, and he is yet anxious to deviate occasionally to examine objects of interest off the track. This inability to run except in company has gained the icelandic ponies a character for stupidity in this country, where they are seldom used except in the coal mines.

Some Salesman, Ed had a brother who owned a morket. On Saturday, it was Ed's do-light to help 'n the store. One day a neighbor chanced in and finding Ed there she asked seriously; "Have you chickens today?" "Sure," responded the youngster, "we have all kinds, alive, dead, dressed and undressed."

BULL POUT OWNE AT HOME

Heroes of This Remarkable Fish-Yarn Furnish Something New in Placatorial Stories.

One feels almost like applogizing for telling a fish story that isn't a bit like any other fish story ever told since the days of Jonah, but there is one good excuse for the uniqueness of this good excuse for the uniqueness of this fish story.

It is gospel truth, says George L. Brown, according to the New York Sun. The scene of it is Elizabethiown, a village completely surrounded by Adrondscks.

The Account of the Uniqueness of this surrounded by Adrondscks.

The streams and pends around Elizabethtown have been famous in their day for speckied trout and more recently for pickerel, perch, black bass and bull pout.

Let the humble bull pout be the he-ro of this yarn, the "Sacramento cat," as he has been named in California, the sluggish browser of weedy ponds, that will live wherever a freg can and bite mything from an angleworm to a pieco of a tiu dinner pall. And the bull pout's tenacity of life may be credited with a good share of the uniqueness of this unprecedented fish story.

In the days when the thing hap-pened the young fellows of Elizabeth-town used to go dishing for buil paut Saturday nights in Lincoln pond or to the "marsh" not far away. And on Saturday night Carl. E. Daniel and his Saturday night Carl. E. Daniel and his cousin, the late Arthur H. Norton, went out and brought home a fine mess after infullight.

Carl was thred and he just dumped his bull pouts with the grass in which he had carried them home, into a library.

dishpan. Then it occurred to him to put the dishman the kitchen sink and turn on the faucer a little, and he did so before going to bed.

That's where the story hoghs, The rest of it happened while Carl was anleep. You see, the grass overflowed with the water from the dishpan and clogged the drain of the sink. And then the sink filled up and overflowed. And then the whole of the ground floor. of Carl's home, "Cotonial Cottage," beon Bunday morning and went into the pouts swimming around over the floor spin pouts it they were back in Lin-coln pout.

That's the story, and it you doubt

that it happened in Just that way you can ask Carl, who is now head of the Elizabethtown Hardward company, Inc.

A Secret Society.

"It would shock, or hore, or disgust the world in general, I suppose, if all the school teachers and office workers who want to marry should suddenly tell the truth. The public prefers to-believe that women cherish their eco-Independence more tenderly than they ever could cherish husbands

and bubles. And our pride helps to keep up the great delusion.

"Many of us, especially the older ones, would never udmit our lonelinessand disappointment, perhaps, even to ourselves; but the majority, I believe, have 'had to tell' someone—someequally lonely woman friend—whath-or or not we told it in words, the story of frustrated hopes, of baffield in-stincts, of imprisoned powers.

"We form a kind of great secret

society. The initiation is, mercifully, gradual; the dues are endless; the gradual; the opes are endies.

badgs may be anything from a commutation licket to a Phi Beta Kappa
key; the password seldom uttered to
always the same—loneliness. From "No Courtains at All," by Another Spinster, in the Atlantic Monthly.

·Clever Smuggler Caught. What is said to be one of the clevorest devices ever developed for snuggling was uncovered on Figet sound
recently, by federal officers, when al
speedy power boat, believed for seveeral months to be a successful amus-gler of illicit goods from Canada Into-the United States, was captured at Seattle. It had been known for some time, itederal jofficers stale, that a dumping device, was in use on some of the smuggling bonts, says Pognalar Mechanics, Magazine, but a complete outfit of this type had never before-been captured. Along with the science, more than 20000, worth of contrabance eral months to be a successful smurmore than \$2,000 worth of contreband was taken, which made it possible for the government to confiscate the boat.

Climbs Fullyama Top.

Maj. Orde Less, British halloonist-and: Arctic explorer, has just com-pleted a trip to the summit of Fullpama; the celebrated mountain in-southeastern Japan. It is said he is the first European to have reached the top of the mountain in winter, which

is 12,885 feet above sea level. Major Lees was accompanied by H. O. irish of London, and accomplished bis feat in 48 hours. The last 4,000 fact of the climb were made over slippers ice. Major Lees was a memher of the Shackleton Antarctic expedition in 1914, and he and Mr. Irish are members of the British air initiation to Japan.

Electric Sealing Machine sealing machine, in which the wax is electrically idelted and which is intended to meet the requirements of hankers, brokers, jewelers and large commercial institutions in the sealing of valuables, has made its appearance. The marhine can be atinched by a cord to any light socket and operated at a cost of one-half cent an hour.-Popular Mechanica Maga-

Spanish Shawl is Theater Curtain. A new drop curtain in one of the New York theaters is really a gigantic Spanish shawl of silk and lace, 35 by 40 feet in dimensions. To embroider the large febric took 75 of the most

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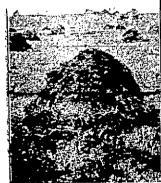
(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Where a reduction of corn acreage seems advisable and the land has lime enough, sweet clover will lend itself admirably to soil improvement at low cost. While the usual way of seeding is on winter grain or with spring grain, the United States Department of Agriculture advises that it may well be seeded alone on land that is now without a crop. Such land should be harrowed as early as possible and the seed barrowed in, or where the land dries slowly the seed may be scattered directly on the ground as the frost is coming out. There is no need to plow, and so practically the whole expense will consist of the cost of the seed which at pres-ent is low. Scarified seed should be

Small Cost of Seed.

The price of white sweet clover seed is today considerably less than half that of red clover. If the seed is on the ground early the plants will keep ahead of the weeds and, by September or October, a fair crop of excellent hay can be cut if conditions warrant the expense of cutting. The hay will have practically the same value as alfalfa or red clover hay. In the spring of next year the new growth can be turned under for corn if that crop is desired, or the field can be used for pasture.

Sweet clover is one of the best pasture plants known. If pastured heav-fly enough it will keep green and growing all through the summer when most grass pasture dries up. It must



Curing Sweet Clover Hay in Cock.

be kept closely pastured, however, blooms and becomes woody. If the field is left in sweet clover during 1923 It can be plowed that fall for grain or go into corn in 1924.

De Not Improve Soil.

During the past few years large crops of small grain and of corn have proved profitable, and, of course, have not helped to improve the land. The question of what to do under these circumstances is important. If cash returns are necessary the land not put into corn may be planted to soy beans This crop will require as much labor as corn, however. Where the greatest possible economy in operation is to be combined with soll improvement the farmer will have to turn to grass AT MOVEL

Every farmer must judge for himself whether to graw corn, whether to substitute sor beans or some other erqp. er whether to rest the land and de rive little or no income from it for one season. The above suggestion is offered by the Department of Agricalture as one way to improve the land while resting it, and to do this with the minimum of expense and labor.

Trimming Them Up.

New Office Boy -- Please, sir, you toid me to file these letters, sir, but wouldn't it be easier to trim them off vide a pair of scissors, - London Tele-

When Loafer Becomes a Pest. "A lonfer," sald Uncle Eben, "don" do no special harm, ceptin' when he s to be mistook for a worker an' unisses on certin' in de way."

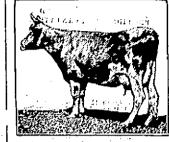
On Even Terms Now Nie-No. Junius; now that I have Hot rights, I can never be yours, he you can be mine, if you really

HASTY CONCLUSIONS. SKOULD DE AVOIDED

All Angles of Farm Enterprise Should Be Considered.

If Cows Were Sold There Would Re No Way of Using Roughage-Labor Also Would Be Lott, Adding Another Burden,

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.) Hasty conclusions should be avoided in making use of the results of the year's cost accounts for improving the organization of the farm, warns the United States Department of Agriculture. All good furners know that sometimes a positive decrease in profits may casue if an enterprise be dropped because, taken alone, it has failed to pay. Cows. for Instance, muy not show a net profit, but if all the cows were sold there might be no other way, of using the roughage, which would become a dead loss, Labor devoted night and morning to



Keeping of Cows May Be Responsible for Making Hogs 80 Profitable.

milking and feeding cows, and charged to them, would be entirely lost if the cows were sold and nothing supplied to fill in the time. Thus an added burden for the maintenance of labor would have to be borne by the other enterprises.

The fact that the hogs or the corn crop bring the most net money during the season is no reason for assuming that all the activities of the farm in the future should be devoted solely to hogs or corn. It may be that the keep-ing of cows is partly responsible for making hogs so profitable, or that the growing of wheat, clover, or other crops in rotation with core makes the latter crop much more profitable than

it would have been if grown alone. Similar conditions will be met with on all farms still therefore, no sudden changes should be made on the basis of what a single year's accounts may indicate. All angles of the enterprise should be taken into consideration.

POTASH IN WOOL RECOVERED

Small Washer Has Been Designed and Is Being Tried by the Bureau of Chemistry.

A small woul washer made for re covering potash from facces in a solu-tion of sufficient concentration to make the recovery of the potash profitable has been designed and is being tried out by the bureau of chemistry of United States Department of Agriculture. It is said that the average fleece contains about 4 per cent of potash by weight, but in the ordinary method of washing wool it comes out in such dilute solution that it does not pay to recover the salt.

About 600,000,000 pounds of wool are secured in the United States each are secured in the United States each year, and if only 8 per cent of potash is recovered it would amount to 18,000,000 pounds of actual potash that would be available for use in fertilizers. Some nitrogen is also recovered from wool along with the potash.

INOCULATION OF SOY BEANS

When Sown on Land Not Previously Planted to Grop It Is Advisable to Use Culture.

Natural inoculation upw occurs quite generally throughout much of the area where soy beans are grown which has not been previously planted to this crop, however, it is advisable to inoculate with the proper culture. Inoculation may be obtained, either through the use of a pure culture, s limited quantity of which can be pro-cured from the United States Depart ment of Agriculture free of charge, or the use of inoculated soll from s field where sor bean plants have previously developed nodules. The in-oculated soil may be drilled in at the time of seeding, using the fertilizer box, or by thoroughly mixing a gal ion of the soil to a bushel of seed.

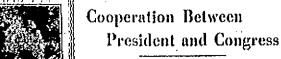
STRAWBERRIES ALL SUMMER

Popular Varieties Are Progressive and Superb-Resistant to Leaf-Spet Discases.

Strawberry plants which will coatinue to produce strawberries satii hard frosts occur may be grown is all of the northern United States and in the mid-western states. The two leading varieties of this type of strew herry, the progressive and the superb. notable because they are exceptionally resistant to leaf-apot diseases Another remarkable characteristic of these varieties is that if their blooms are killed by frust they soon flower again. Therefore, in sections subject to late spring frosts, which often destroy the crop, these varieties are particularly valuable.-United States Department of Agriculture.

Paychle Note. The man who has the biggest heed will not necessarily get the bicgest

Heads It is! Every once in a while we see somebody who reminds us of what you can do with peanuts.



Citation of Record of Legislation Refutes Charges of "Do Nothing" Congress and Shows Completion of Well Defined Program , 1, REPRESENTATIVE FRANK MONDELL (NYOM)NG), REPUBLICAN FLOOR LEADER

United States had ever been called income, upon to solve.

The President and the Congress had a well-defined program of reliabilita-tion and reconstruction, in his address opening the appealal session of Con-gress the President asked the passage of a resolution declaring a state of peace between the United States. and the Central Powers. He orged, in addition, the enactment of an emer-gency tariff, a permanent tariff, the creation of a budget system; legisla-tion providing retter to agricultural interests; federal aid to public high-ways; a new tax law which would lessen the burden of public taxation and eliminate excess profits taxes; a consolidation of the various government agencies handling sellet for ex-service men; a maternity and infancy welfare law; a law to punish lynching by fed-eral statute; encouragement for and regulation of cable and radio service; and, above all else, rigid economy in appropriations for the operating expenses of the Government.

The best and the conclusive answer as to whether or not the Republican Congress has co-operated with the Republican President in carrying out the program is the citation of the record of accomplished acts. The Emergency Tariff was a law May 27. The resolution terminating a state of war between the United States and the Central Powers was in full force and effect July 2. The Budget Law was in force and effect June 10, in time to apply to the new fiscal year beginning July 1. The Sweet Bill to co-ordinate all agencies dealing with ex-service men was a law by August 9.

In order to assist the agricultural interests the Congress amended the War Finance Corporation Act, which provided a round billion dollars of new credit for agricultural and live-stock interests; passed the Packers and Stockyards Act, the Capper-Tiucher Act to regulate grain exchanges and

fancy Welfare Act. It appropriated American legislation.

When the newly elected Republican, \$76,000,000 for federal aid in building Congress was convened in special sess of public highways. It enacted a law sion April 11, 1921, the nation was still for the protection of American owned legally at war with the Central Powers cable and radio service. It enacted a not Europe and the domestic problems now tax measure, which reduces the confronting the country were of greature magnitude than any previous adult the sum of \$818,000,000, the bulk of ministration in the history of the which is saved to the man of medium

In addition to enacting the Budget Law creating the Budget Bureau, un-der which all economies which have been made by executive departments were made possible, the Congress, upon its own initiative, cut over \$300, 690,609 from appropriations requested by various departments and boards, thus carrying out the President's desire for rigid economy.

In addition to carrying out the President's program it enacted a restrictive immigration law. It amended the Edge Act in order to facilitate America's foreign trade. It reorganized the Philippine financial system in order to save the islands from hankruptcy as a result of maladministration under the Wilson regime. It reorganized the Indian Bureau and reorganized the Postal Service and readjusted exteries in that department. In fulfillment of the President's request, the House passed a permanent tariff measure the Fordney Bill. The House also passed the Dyer Bill, which makes lynching a federal offense and provides for federal punishment of that crime.

In his annual message to Congress in December, the President made supplementary recommendations, among them being the enactment of a cooperative marketing law; the appro-priation of funds to relieve the famine in Russia; the creation of a commission to handle the refunding of our foreign loans; and the concliment of legislation to stop the issuance of taxexempi securities.

Every one of these recommendations has been enacted into law with the exception of the one regarding the issuance of non-taxable securities and a bill to carry that recommendation into effect is now well on its way through Соцателя.

This record shows that the House co-operated with the President exactly 100 per cent, in enacting such legthe Nelson-Curtis Act, which increased islation as he recommended—a record the funds available for farm loans in the sum of 125,000,000.

and legislative branches of Congress It enacted the Maternity and in which has no equal in the annels of



Public Economy Motto of Republican Administration

Operating Expenses of Government Reduced Nearly One Half by Republican Congress Working in Harmony With Executive Department

U. E. REPRESENTATIVE MARTIN B. MADDEN (ILLINOIS), CHAIRMAN HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

The estimates submitted by Presi-Government for the fiscal year 1921. amounted to \$6,150,000,000, and fine acmates by a Republican Congress approximate saving in appropriations for that year of \$1,400,000,000.

The estimates submitted by President Wilson for the fiscal year 1922 tions made under these estimates by a Republican Congress were reduced to \$4,065,000,000, mate saving of \$1,500,000,000.

The estimates for the fiscal year 1923 submitted by President Harding amount to \$3,853,000,000, and the ap propriations, when completed. probably be \$3,500,000,000, or \$352,000. 000 less than the estimates.

The people of the United States should understand that for many years the Government for less than \$3.500. 000,000 per zunum. This seems like a very large sum, but when it is realized that we have three fixed charges, consisting of interest on the public debt, sinking fund, and maintenance of the Veteraus Bureau, which were ereated by the war and amount to approximately \$2,090,000,000 per annum. it will be seen that the other expenses of the Government have been reduced by the Republican administration to

before the war was \$1.280,000,000. painstaking patriotic untiring and un Thus it will be even that the present selfish, and he has had and will have cost, aside from the fixed charges to the hearty co-operation of the Cost cost aside from the hand charges referred ie, is but \$250,000.000 in excess
of pre-war cost, and at least \$150,000 on a stable basis. None-on hundred
not of this is accounted for by the
normal increase in the business of the
normal increase in the business of the
original service, leaving but \$100,000,000
of expense for or linary purposes in
notes of pre-war costs.

The increase The included in the following services of pre-war costs.

the mines are a claim by themselves, and all their differences are adjusted by the summary courts as they are called from the Lemma word *tammin. fecting the land, life or limb."

_____ Any one who has followed the condent Wilson for the conduct of the duct of the Government since Mr. Harding's induction into the presidency must marvel at the rapidlty propriations made under these esti- with which the cost of government bee been reduced. It is the constant aim amounted to \$4,789,000,000, showing an of the administrative and legislative branches of the government, all in control of the Republican Party, to administer the affairs of the Government on a strictly business basis, expenddent Wilson for the facal year 1922; were \$5,600,000,000, and the appropriations made under these estimates by not essential to the Nation's needs. The one thing on which all are agreed is rigid economy in Covernment expenditure, and nothing can more forcibly portray the story of accomplishment achieved in this direction than the statement that costs have been reduced to the extent above indicated. One billion, five hundred and seven

teen million have been expended on the care of the wounded and sick soldiers of the World War up to February 1st, last, indicating that nothing to come it will not be possible to run bas been left undone to provide for the care and comfort of the men who gave themselves to the country in its hour of need.

The country is to be congratulated on having Mr. Harding in the prestdency. The problems handed down to him from the war complicated though they are, have been volved in the interest of the people. He has had the vision to see, the patriotism to do, and the courage and ability to achieve. His devotion to the Nation's needs has been the admiration of all who have The annual cost of the Government! watched him. He has been realous

Fish Swim Upside Down,

Cornish Tin Miners.

The men who work in the Cornish | The island to have a construction of the can swim for the can swim to have our just on he had. Siew is however just error of the few the that do not profess. This is as is-These envious comes have existed in the present to a shore the middle of the Thirteenth century, and in a simpler form, much gentler; and the niners claim to be free from all other purishers "execut in matters affective," the land life or limb."

on its way in that position. in if trouval waters, known as on its way it that position.

CHIC PARIS WRAP

Coatee Considered as Becoming as It is Practical,

Belt or an Elaborate Girdle Used Unless the Garmont Is of the Eaton Deelon.

The smart "little coatee" is playing a very important role this spring. it is a delictions affair, notes a l'eris fashion correspondent, as becoming as it is practical; just the thing for pretty girls and even for their still

pretty mothers.

The "little contee" of today is a near relation of the sac garment. As a rule, a belt or eluborate gipile will be found on the latest short coatees, unless these he of eton design, but many of the more important points of the straight for coats are repeated. The long wide steeves, the big rollover collar, the unexpected lining.

A model was made of the new silk

and wool which is supple as creps de chine and produced in the most maryelous colors. The special shoriel was carried out in black and white and the intention was that it should be worn over either a black or while

The coatee, which was really rather like a Russian blouse, was lined and turned over with black sutin. Over the hips there was a trellis girdle to



Little Wrap of Thick White Silk Tricot.

which was appended a length of wide and very heavy silk fringe. This model was universally admired at Dul-

cet's early spring opening.

There is no doubt about the coming popularity of little garments of this order-some very much more clabo-rate and made of gorgeous materials. The latest idea is to wed eccentricity to simplicity. If the skirt be ultraelaborate the corsage or coatee must be very simple, and vice versa.

SURPRISES IN WASH DRESSES

Simplicity Promises to Rule in Both the Cheap Cotton and the More Expensive Lines.

Opposite tendencles of ornateness and simplicity are at work in the dress trade in the cheap cotton and the more

expensive lines respectively.
One firm that caters to high-class patronage exclusively sold recently that the new spring dresses will tend to long, straight lines with a minimum of trimmings. Such triuming as will be used will be confined to ribbons and the simpler decorative materials. Embroideries, both hand and machine, will be used but little, it was stated.

Another firm, which manufactures cheap wash dresses, porch dresses, summer dresses, and like, predicted many innovations in their line. The simple organdie collar, though it will to he used, is not going to hold the field to itself, and will, to a great extent, be replaced by other ma terials, says Women's Wear. Severs complete surprises are in store for the buyer who visits New York in search of wash dresses, it was said.

Sweaters Show New Lines.

Straight lines predominate in the sweaters. Slik and mobule make attractive mixtures with a soft effect. The mosaic design is employed in many as a new border around the bottom of the sweater. Egyptian figures which are much smaller than the Faire Isle design are being shown in many color combinations, while hidding fair for a greater popularity is the sweater of a hoose knit, giving almost a lace effect These are shown in short sleeves with the round neck, and some with stables or girdler,

Helpful Suggestion.

Women who wear camisoles and bloomers that allp on , th elastic at the unist usually find the elastic is stretched and "dead" after the mer ment has been to the laundry a few times, and so the last thing is to sew a hook and eye, or snappers, firmly on the end of the clastic and ressore it before the garment is washed. A safety pin backes a "beader" that does not allow the tape to slip while it is put in.

Noble Berno, who was believed to be the oldest man in Vermont, is dead et Northfield. He claimed to be 163 years old. His wife died some time ago at the age of 92.

Ohildren Ory FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

FOR A SNAPPY SPRING DAY



held at the knee with a cuff and em-broidered in colored yern is worn with a green sport cost and cap of the game

HONEY SHADES FOR BLOUSES

Color is Regarded With Keenest Feel-ing in Paris, Manufacturer Just Returned, Reports.

"Noisette, or honey made, to the color Die; French are regarding with the keenest feeling at the pagment," said a New York manufacturer of dresses, who returned from his sesson visit abroad. "Color, of course, is on the escendant, with the soft shades, not quite similar in tone, verging on the golden, honey hues, occupying first piace. In the same breath in which one nicitions that place sight cannot be lost of the prominent role that crope rome is playing in the development of the dress for the new acason Vionnet, Renee, Bornard, Miller. Socurs and others from whom I purchased models, are all united in their advocacy of this material and the color

just mentioned.
"Casting a different slant on the straight line silhouette, which is full the general classification of the dress outline, is the use of tucked-under drapery at the weistline. This device is employed at each side, grasping the walstline firmly, and turning it under in a bloused effect."

Hence was represented by a model of this type, done in fuchsia roma crepe, embroidered in broken stripe effect, in nickel rings. The covered patterning of the ring lines was the sole ornamentation on the frack, in-terest being also centered upon the new turn in the ultra-blowed silhoughte.

Aprons and tunies are emphatically Aprons and tunies are emportrary 'in." One extremely individual di-versification of the ndjunct was roled on an almond color crepe model, wherein an apron tunic was attached by a line cut in festopned gaps, with massed shirrings shaping it finity over the stomach. The same effect was re-peated on the long, wide sleevs, in this instance, the shirring mass forming a

KEWPIE PINCUSHION IS CUTE

Novelty is Easy to Make; Few Pleces of Ribbon and Tulle Will Be Needed.

Rising like a little Venus from waves of tuils, the kewple calls attention to her captive pins. To make this pin enablen you will need a cushica five inches square and two inches high, two yards of pink satin ribbon two tracks wide on quantum year. two inches wide one-quarter yard of pink mailnes, one-balf of narrow pink eatin gibbon and a celluloid kewpts that will measure four inches after you have removed its legs. Wind the ribbon around the cushion across both ends, allowing the joining to come at the edge of the cusulon. Wrap ribbon around the center in the same manner, then in the opposite direction, Tack ribbon around the base of the cusaton with a loose knot in each corner. Make a tuse, using the re-maining piece of ribbon, as follows:

ribbon through center and gather it. Roll one end between your thumb and finger, wind it around and sew it to the front of the cushion. Cut the kewpie's legs off and sew its body to the center. Cut malines into four-inch strips and gather two of them together through centers to form double ruffles. Fasten them around the kewple, holding them in place by twing the parrow ribbon around the

Individual Style.

Fashion offers so many suggestion that may be individualized by a little bit of thought that there seems no reason was every woman should not be well and charmingly costumed. The selection of the right accessories is no small matter, even so trifling a thing as hair ornament being able to make or mar an entire outh).

Medium-Sized Crowns. Medium-sized crowns, fasistoned to

tio the head sought, and brins of their midth are two or an artis recommendations for entitle. brue that is narrower in the back than in the front promises in he cars popular. Certainly this type of bri. Is confortable and it is generally t

Early Cretass.

Excavations in Crete have established the existence of a people whose form of chilization was earliest in Europe. A huge palace has been uncarried at Knossos with a drainage system described as "alcolutely ile Bish."

Historical and Genealogical

Motes and Queries

BATURDAY, A1 RH. 15, 19:2

NOTES

Newport, March 23, 1766.

Newport, March 23, 1786.

The friends of Liberty, on the approach of the leighteenth day of March, instant, the anniversary of the repeal of the late Stamp Act, were determined, on that memorable day, to make some public exhibitions demonstrative of their invariable adherence to the cause of Liberty and their country, of their inviolable faithfulness and loyally to his sacred majesty George the Third, and of sincere affection for their brethren and fellow-subjects, the inhabitants of England; Accordingly, the Tree of Liberty being well pruned, a flag was displayed on the top, and a large copper plate affixed to the trunk, with this inscription engraved thereon, viz: THE TREE OF LIBERTY. STAMP ACT REPEALED MARCH 18, 1766. Flags were boisted at Fort George, at the Battery creeted on the Point, etc., and the shipping in the harbour displayed their colours. A Royal Salute was fixed from the Point Battery; the bells were rang, etc. The Hon. Metcalle Bowler, Esq., in the evening gave an elegant entertainment, etc.

June, 1767.

June, 1787.

To the Printer.

Sir:—The following receipt to make Love Powder was extracted from a famous modern author, which several of your female readers think would be an advantage to many of the fair sex, if well attended to; and, therefore, your inserting it in your naper will oblige some, and perhaps a great many ladies, as well as your humble servant,

A Traveller.

A Traveller.

A Receipt to Make Love Powder for the Ladies

A Receipt to Make Love Powder for the Laddes

Take care how you behave; and let your time be spent in useful labours and concerns. Let your desire he to please all men honestly, and neglect not your duty to God to pay attendance on earthly business. Consider yourself as a passenger in this life, and that your fixed habitation will be allotted you hereafter; make, therefore, this life subservient to a better. Remember the two great laws of morality, your duty to God and your neighbour; and know, that your first and greatest love is due to your Creator, your Redeemer and your Sanctifier; consider that your beauty is but for a moment; that the fairest face covers a ghastly skull; and the most exquisite shape is but the integument of a bony skeleton. Learn from the necessary imperfections and defilements of your nature, to set but little yalue on a body subject to such loathsome vicissitades; and let that consideration be, in the second place, the means of preserving you from sullishness and nastiness. Above all things, he useful; for we are all so selfish that we cannot help valuing things from their use. Learn to command respect hy your obliging, agreeable, modest and virtuous behaviour. Yield not, even in appearance, to any man; nor think to gain upon him by a kind compliance; for his vanity will misconstrue your good nature and make you appear smitten with his charms. Think not how to gain a sweetheart, but how to keep one; and him to make mankind more pleased with your mind than your hody. Mix charms. Think not how to gain a sweetheart, but how to keep one; and aim to make mankind more pleased with your mind than your body. Mix this advice with that which you have already received from your friends, relations and Bible; and let them settle and take deep root in your heart. Then make a daily practice of all, and believe me, it is the most powerful provocation to love upon earth.

Newport, June 15, 1767.

The steeple of Trinity Church being found defective was on Friday last taken down. 'A lottery is granted for erecting a new one.

John Channing

Inst taken down. Alreitery is granted for execting a now one.

John Channing

Has imported in the ship Amarics, careful from English and from Long, which he salely at his and to the Locust Stump, and informs his customers that he endeavours to viel as cheap for cash only, as is quasily sold as that the clear cash only, as is quasily sold as the both legre entire satisfaction to all the period of the proposition for Forthern that he endeavours to viel as cheap for cash only, as is quasily sold as the both legre entire satisfaction to all the ship give entire satisfaction to all the ship of the control of the contro

bar lead, sad irons, nails, pewier, nut-megs, cloves, mace, cinnamon, cur-rants, raisins, figs, alum, window glass 6x8 and 7x9, Redwood and Log-wood starch, allspice, tea, a variety of glassware, china and stone teacups and saucers, with a great assortment of china, stone and white earthern ware, felt hats, chip hats, seives and seive bottoms, muffs and tippets, Bi-bles, Testaments, Spelling Books, Psalters, Primmers, Grindstones, etc. Also a parcel of Cordage of various sizes, and Salt by the bushel very cheap. bar lead, sad irons, nails, pewier, nut-

sizes, and Sait by the Control of the Reistol Beer, Madeira, Lisbon, Tenerisse and Sweet Wines, Vinegar, Molasses, Geneva and Brandy, by the gallon. Also Behesance Hyson Tea, Sugar, Coffee, Rice, Flour, long and short Pipes, Dutch Spectacles, etc.

Cash is given by Jonathan Wilson for clean linen rags, course or fine, for the use of the Paper Mill in this Colony. The several sorts of paper manufactured at said mill are to be sold by him.

July 20, 1767.

The workmen are now taking up the old pavement in Thames street, in order to pave the street anew:—next Wednesday is the day appointed for drawing the second class of the lottery granted for carrying out this necessary work.

On the night between the 20th and 21st instant, the shop of the subscriber was broken open and sundry articles stolen out of it; amongst them there were a great number of ribbons of various colours and sorts, lawns, cambricks, part of a piece of yellow Damascus, silver plated and pinchbeck shoe buckles, &c. Whoever shall discover the Robbery that the thief or thieves may be convicted, shall receive a reward of twenty dollars, and all necessary charges, paid by

JOHN CHANNING.

(To be continued)

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO

Mercury, April 13, 1822

On Friday evening last we had much beavy thunder and vivid lightning, and in the course of the evening rain and hail. On the same evening they had a heavy thunder storm in the city of New York. Mr. Nathaniel Smalley was killed by lightning.

On Sunday afternoon last the citizens of this town were alarmed by the cry of fire. It proved to be in the dwelling house at the north end of Washington street, owned and occupied by Captain Peleg Battles.

Peleg Battles returns his grateful thanks to his fellow citizens and the firemen for their unremitted and successful exertions in saving his property from the destructive ravages of fire on Sunday last.

Died in Providence on Tuesday afternoon last, Hon. William Jones, in the 67th year of his age. He was a patriot of the Revolution, and during a long and active life, ovinced a conscientious adherence to those principles which secured our independence as a nation and raised it to an enviable distinction in the political world. In the spring of 1811 he was elected governor of the State, which office he held eleven years.

The citizens of Newport will, it is The citizens of Newport will, it is hoped, take into their serious consideration at the approaching town meeting, a question of so much importance as this, whether the town will order a general vaccination?

FIFTY YEARS AGO

Mercury, April 13, 1872

We learn that Lieutenant Governor Stevens and Postmaster Coggeshall have consented for their names to be used in the coming municipal election for Meyor. Also it is said that the present incumbent, James Atkinson, Esq., will not refuse to serve if reelected. We learn that Lleutenant Governor

An effort was made on Wednesday to procure a pardon for Capt. Sutton, now serving a term in the State prison for the murder of George Cook of Portsmouth. The vote of the Senate was a tle, until finally Senator Powel of Newport changed his vote from Aye to No, and then moved that the matter be postponed to Monday next. An effort was made on Wednesday

Jerome N. Bonaparte and family are the first to arrive. Indications point to a bio season.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

Mercury of April 17, 1897

Lieutenant Abbott, U. S. A., paid his annual visit of inspection to the Newport Artillery Company Tuesday evening, and as usual found everything in first class condition. The bicycle squad was found to be ull right, while a most right examination of the arms and accourrements failed to discover anything amiss.

Mr. Joseph G. Albro of North At-tleboro died at his home in that town on Saturday of last week, in the nine-ty-first year of his age. He was a native of this city.

At the annual meeting of the Rhode Island Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Rev. George J. Magill, Rev. George Herbert Patter-son, Hon. George Peabody Wetmore, and Mrs. Edward R. Wharton, all of this city, were elected vice presidents.

U. S. Senator Calvin S. Brice has rented the William Waldorf Astor villa, "Beaulieu," for the coming

Thursday evening the members of G. K. Warren Post and Associates gave a ladies' night, which was a very enjoyable affair. The committee in charge consisted of Messrs. James H. Barney, Jere I. Greene, Warren Weymouth, James H. Harney, Jr., B. F. Tanner, and Frank G. Kimball.

Mr. John Foster, for nearly half a entury one of Newport's summer residents, died at his home in Boston on Friday of last week. He leaves one daughter, Miss Fanny Foster.

Congressman Bull has introduced a bill to provide for the erection on the grounds of the Naval Academy at Annapolis a bronze statue of the late George Bancroft of this city, formerly Secretary of the Navy and founder of the Academy.

There are said to be 3,000,000 bicycles in this country. A large portion of these were in Newport last summer. The venerable Chauncey M. Depew was a constant ride.

Alaska's yield of gold this year will amount to \$10,000,000, which is considerably more than the big territory cost Uncle Sam.

State Auditor Landers' annual report just issued shows that the expenses of the State last year were \$2,031,109.28, of which sum \$642,060.19 went towards the payment on the new State House.

MIDDLETOWN

(From our regular correspondent)

(Fre. our regular correspondent)

Mr. Alfred H. Hazard, who died at his home on Green End Avenue and Third. Beach Road, was one of four children of George Gordon and Martha (Clarke) Hazard, and was in his eighty-second year.

Mrs. Hazard died last October. She was Miss Emma Hall of this town. They celebrated their golden wedding nine, years ago. Mr. Hazard had the remarkable record of having never spent a single night away from forms in the 59 years of his married life. About 30 years ago Mr. and Mrs. Hazard built "Music Hall," a place for dances, but ten years later it was remodelled for a dwelling. Mr. and Mrs. Hazard hud two children, Miss. Martha, who died two years ago, and Mr. Alfred Henry Hazard, who with two granddaughters and one greatgranddaughter, survive him, as does a sister, Mrs. Elizabeth C. Cotton of Newport.

The funeral services were held on The luneral services were bein on Monday afternoon at his home, Rev. James H. S. Fair officiated. The interment was in the Hazard lot in the Island Cemetery, Newport.

The monthly meeting of the Oli-phant Parent-Teachers' Association was held on Tuesday afternoon at the Oliphant School. Miss Margaret Wagner presided. A special meet-ing will be held some time soon on a Saturday afternoon, when Mrs. Henry Eckroyd of Jamestown will address the members.

WINNERS OF VAIL MEDAL

Thirteen employees of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company have been awarded the Theodore N. Vail medals for conspicuous examples of noteworthy public service in 1921. They are:
Silas F. Campbell, central office repairman, Salem, Mass.
Mrs. Catherine M. Doherty, night relief operator, Revere, Mass.
Charles A. Atwood, night operator, Sagamore, Mass.
Gordon G. Gilliard, right-of-way man, Hyde Park, Mass.
William F. Hitchcock, combination man, and Edwin J. Farnham, lineman, Rutland, Vt.

man, and Edwin J. Farnnam, tineman, Rutland, Vt.
William C. Renfree, wire chief,
West Exchange, Providence, R. I.
Joseph H. Serror, wire chief, Union
Exchange, Providence, R. I.
Margaret Conley, assistant chief
operator, Union Exchange, Providence, R. I.
Harold R. Blake, cable splicer, Milford, N. H.

dence, R. I.
Harold R. Blake, cable splicer, Milford, N. H.
Mary A. Shea, supervisor, Mystic Exchange, Medford, Mass.
Eleanor Fogg, senior operator, Maine Telephone & Telegraph Company, Readfield, Me.
Millard F. Estey, head lineman, Athol, Mass:
More than 75 cases were submitted to a committee and the award is unanimous. This is the second year that these awards have been made for acts or services which conspicuously illustrate the ideals of Mr. Vail, for many years president of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company.
Under the terms of the Vail Memorial fund, established by Mrs. Vall, bronze, silver and gold medals are awarded to members of the Bell telephone organization throughout the United States. The gold and silver medals will be awarded each year by a national committee.
Each silver medal award is accompanied by a cash payment of \$250, and each gold medal award by \$500, or, in case of a very exceptional act of service, by a cash award of \$1,000.

Sheriff's Sale

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND ANI
PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS

Newport, Sc.
Sheritt's Critice, Newport, R. 1.
Sheritt's Critice, Newport, R. 1.
BY VIRTUE and in pursuance of an Execution Number 535 lacued out of the District Court of the First Indical District Court of the First Indical District Court of Newport, D. 1921, and returnable to 1922 upon a Judgment reulevel by anid Court on the eighth day of December, A. D. 1921, and returnable to 1922 upon a Judgment reulevel by anid Court on the twenty-anth day of November, A. D. 1921, in favor and against Chester L. Gladding and Maynard F. Gladding, all of Newport, in favor of Indicate Which the said Execution on all the right ritte and interest which the said Execution on all the right ritte and interest which the said symmar F. Gladding, and on the Induces past 10 o'clock a. m., leved the said Execution on all the right ritte and interest which the said symmar F. Gladding, and on the Induces past 10 o'clock a. m. (the time of the attachment on the original well), in and to a certain lot or parcel of land, with all the buildings and improvements thereupon, situated in said City of Newport, in said County of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, and bounded and described as follows: Northerly on land of Joseph Bradford and Albert Hammett, one hundred (100) feet; and Westerly on Indeed in the Indeed of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, and bounded and described so the said said measurements more or less or however otherwise the same may be bounded for described.

Notice is berely given that I will sell the raid altached and levide on real series at a Public Auction to be held in the First St. Medical City of Newport on the St. And Now the said St. And Now the said St. And Now the said St. And Now the sai

FRANK P. KING. Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sale

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS

Sheriff's Office Newport, R. I., January 30th, A.D. 1922.

BY VIRTUE and in pursuance of an Execution Number 2917 issued out of the Superior Court of Rhode Island within and for the County of Newport. Execution Number 2917 issued out of the Superior Court of Ikhods Island within and for the County of Newport, on the 29th day of November A. D. 1921, and returnable to the said Court May 29th, A. D. 1922, upon a legament rendered by said Court on the 26th day of November, A. D. 1921, as of March 9th, 1921, in favor of Benjamin T. Peck, of the City of Providence, County of Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, plaintiff, and against derongs. Bryant and John Bateson, co-pariners fieling business as Bryant & Bateson of Newport, defendants, I have this day at 15 minutes past 3 o'clock, p. m., evicet he said Execution on all the risk. Ittle and interest which the said defendants. George S. Bryant and John A. D. 1920, at 2 o'clock p. m., Daylight Seving Time. (the time of the attachment on the original writi, in and to extend the said form of the distance of land, with all the buildings and improvements thereupon, educated in said Town of Jamestown, in additions and bounded and described as follows:

Ist parcel, Northerly on land now or formerly of Susie Dodge, 80 feet; Easterly by Lawn avenue, 125 feet; Southerly by Lawn avenue, 125 feet; Southerly by Lawn avenue, 125 feet; Southerly by Lawn avenue, 126 feet; Sasterly by Lawn avenue, 127 feet; Southerly by Lawn avenue, 128 feet; Southerly by Lawn avenue, 128 feet; Southerly by Lawn avenue, 129 feet; Sasterly by Lawn avenue, 120 feet; Easterly by Lawn avenue, 120 feet; Easterly by Lawn avenue, 120 feet; Easterly by Lawn avenue, 120 feet; Sasterly by Lawn avenue, 120 feet; Easterly by Lawn avenue, 120 feet; Sasterly by Lawn avenue, 120 feet; Southerly by Lawn avenue, 120 feet; Sasterly by Lawn avenue, 120 feet; Sasterly

Notice is hereby given that I will rell the said attached and levied on real estate at a Public Auction to be hold in the Sheriff Office in said City of Newport, in said County of Newport, on said County of Newport, on the Sh day of May. A. D. 1222, at 12 octock now, for the satisfaction of said execution, debt. interest on the same, costs of suit, my own fees and all contingent expenses. If sufficient.

FRANK P. KING. Deputy Sheriff.

A farewell reception will be tendered to Rev. and Mrs. William Safford Jones in the Channing Parlors on April 26. Mr. Jones will leave for his new duties about May 1.

Colonel and Mrs. John C. Seabury have returned from Eustis, Florida, where they spent the winter.

DO YOU WANT ANYTHING?

USE THE CLASSIFIED COLUMNS IN THE

NEWPORT DAILY NEWS

EVERY DAY One Hundred People are doing this and they GET RESULTS

TELEPHONE IT, OR MAIL YOUR WANTS-BILL WILL BE SENT .

To Let Help Wanted PRICE 25 WORDS 25 CENTS FOR Situations FIRST INSERTION, TO CENTS FOR Gen 1 Lost and Found

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New York Via Fall River Line

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7:00 A.M.

OIRCULATION

OVER

6400

DAILY

Due New York .

Fare \$4.44 Large, Comfor-table Staterooms Orchestra on each Steamer Lv. Newport, (Long Wharf) 9:45 P.H.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS

Office of the Clerk of the Superior Court

Office of the Clerk of the Superior Court
Newport, Sc.
Newport March 18, A. D 1922.
WHEREAS, REMOND H. CHASE of the
City of Newport in said County and Sinte,
lag filed in this office his petition praying
for a divorce from the bond of marriage
now existing between the said Remond 11.
Chase and Sarah E. Chase, now in part
to the said Remond H. Chase unknown,
on which said petition an order of notice has been entered;
Notice is therefore hereby given to the
said Sarah E. Chase of the pendency of
said petition and that she shall appear,
if she shall see fit, at the Superior Court
to be holden at the Court House, in Newport, within and for the County of Nowport, on the third Monday of May, A. D.
juzz, then and there to respond to said
petition
Sydney D. HARVEY.

SYDNEY D. HARVEY.

Estate of Agnex B. Jones THE UNDERSIGNED hereby give notice of the appointment by the Probate Court of the City of Newport of an administra-tor of the estate of

AGNES B. JONES of said Newport, deceased, and his ification by giving bond according

o law,
All persons having claims skainst said
estate are hereby notified to file the same
in the office of the clerk of said court
according to law beginning April 1st, 1922. WILLIAM S. JONES, Administrator.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD,

DUARDIAN'S NOTICE

Newport March 11th 1922. Newport March 11th, 1922.

THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice that he has been appointed by the Probate Court of the City of Newport, of the City of Newport, of the City of Newport, of the Newport, of the Newport, and has given bond according to the Newport of Newport, and has given bond according to the Newport of the Clark of Early Sald within all persons having claims garding factor of the Clark of Early Court within als months from the date of the first advertisement hereof.

GARDINER B. REYNOLDS.

Estate of Mary E. Feeney

Estate of Mary E. Feeney

THE UNDERSIGNED hereby give notice of the admission to probate by the
Probate Court of the City of Newport or
the last will and testament of:
MARY E. FEENEY.
late of said Newport, deceased, and the
qualification of the Executors by giving
bond according to law and the appointment of Patrick P. Feeney, of Newport,
R. I., whose address is No. 11 Underwood Court, as her agent.
All persons having claims against raid
estate are hereby holitied to file the same
in the office of the clerk of said Court
according to law beginning April ist, 1922.

GECHLA, W. FLOOD,

o law beginning approach of the century of the cent

DUNCAN A. HAZARD,

Probate Court of the City of Newport, April 13th, 1927.

Estate of Michael Dwyst.

REQUEST in writing is made by Abble
F. Galvin, of said Newport, a slater
of Michael Dwyer, late of said Newport,
deceased, intestate, that she, or some
other suitable person may be appointed
Administrator of the estate of said deceased, and said request is received and referred to the First day of May next, at
ten o'clock a. m., at the Probets Court
Room in said Newport, for consideration;
and it is ordered that notice thereof be
published for fourteen days, once a week,
in the Newport Mercury.

DUNCAN A. HAZARUI. Estate of Michael Dwrer-

DUNCAN A. HAZARD.

MARRIAGE CEREMONY CHANGES

Many important changes are recommended in the Episcopal marriage ceremony, among which is the cutting out of the word "obey" for the bride. One high up official says "She won't obey anyway, so what is the use of making her promise to do something that she never will do." The principal changes in the ceremony are as follows:

The vows of the bride and groom are to be made alike.

The bride will no longer promise to "obey."

"ohey."
She will no longer promise to "serve" her husband.
She will no be "given away" by anyone unless she wants to be; that is, it is proposed to make optional the use of the phrase "Who giveth this woman to be married to this man?"
But, as if in compensation for this surrender of male overlordship, the groom need no longer pledge himself to endow the bride with all his worldly goods. The groom will continue to say "With this ring I thee wed," but he will not say "and with all my worldly goods I thee endow."

Word has been received from Cordova, Alaska, that Joseph J. White, GET OUR PRICES THEY WILL formerly of this city, was killed by a fall from a train there last Sunday. He was employed by the Copper River & Northwestern Railway. Mr. White was a son of Mrs. Nora White, of 12 Park Street, Newport.

Next Thursday several members of Washington Commandery will start for New Orleans to attend the Triennial Conclave of the Grand Encamp ment of the United States. They will make the trip by special train with Joseph Warren Commandery of Bos-

NEWPORT AND PROVIDENCE RAILWAY COMPANY

Cars Leave Washington Square lor Providence

Week Days -7:35, 8:50 and each hour to 4:50

Sundays - 8:50 and each. hour to 7:30 ..



Shoes Spring

New lines, showing the correct styles, in shoes of worth for men, women and children.

Sport exfords, a popular style for 1922, in large assortment

The T. Mumford Seabury Co 214 Thames Street.

Tel. 787

THE

Newport Gas Light Co

- NO -

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We have unloaded a full line of the famous

H. C. ANTHONY SEEDS

for the season of 1922 and can supply your needs from an ounce to a ton.

SURPRISE YOU

ALL NEW STOCK

Mackenzie & Winslow

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